THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the United States Steam Transport Fulton.

Eight Hundred and Eleven Miles Of Cotton, Four Thousand Two Hundred Hogsheads and One Hundred and Eleven Barrels of Sugar Shipped in Two Days.

The Whole of the Corps, Including Rosin, &c., Bound North.

THREE THOUSAND REBEL UNIFORMS SEIZED

GEN. SHEPLEY'S GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATION.

&c. &c. &c.

The United States transport steamer Fulton, Nelson commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, being in two days from New Orleans. All was given in the Cronton Point.

The Fulton brings from some of the sick and disabled soldiers from Butler's Grants and some fifty rebel prisoners, among which are some from Major Ashby's regiment Military Governor of Louisiana, Captain Palmer, Lieut. Hooper, &c.

Gen. Shepley relieves for more explicit instructions to expiration and leaving upon his new appointment.

Captain Palmer, long and dearly known as the Pony Express rider, has been in the rebel service since the end of Bonham's Brigade, Gen. Johnston, since, as short time, a sojourner for his health.

Lieut. Hooper, of the Seventh Rifle Rangers, was run desultory, he having, unfortunately, broken his leg a day or two prior to the arrival of the Fulton.

Mr. Slaton, the aide-de-camp of the Adams Express Company, is now in Fulton, a prisoner.

The Fulton brings from the remains of young Dudley, who died on the passage.

All the sick on board have been under the care of the day committee, Edwin Kingsley, Company D, Twelfth Illinois regiment, in the hospital.

We are indebted to the Purser, Mr. Thomas Middleton, for the data of the following reports:

The following are the names of passengers:—

Mrs. Gen. Butler, Mrs. Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Mrs. Lieutenant Colonel Kinsman, Mrs. Major Strong, Mrs. Major J. A. Nelson, Master of Ceremonies to Washington, Mrs. Major Wilson, Mrs. Major Wilson, Mrs. Major W. H. Dunn, Mrs. Major Dunn, Mrs. Major Dunn, Mrs. Major

protect them from injury by floating logs and driftwood. When under full steam it is claimed that the Arkansas can make twenty-two miles an hour down the current of the Mississippi.

HER PLATING AND PROW.

The draught of the boat, with her machinery, armament and plating, is upwards of nine feet. Her sides are covered partly with railroad iron of the T pattern, dovetailed together and firmly bolted. Along her after works, and around her stern, she is clad with two-inch plate iron, the whole extending thirteen inches below the water line, and fastened in the best manner possible.

FORWARD SHE CARRIES AN ENORMOUS BEAK OF CAST IRON,

which is so made that the entire bow of the boat fits into it like a wedge into a piece of timber. The supporting sides of this beak are perforated in numerous places to admit huge bolts that pass completely through the bow, and are riveted at either end. The entire beak weighs eighteen thousand pounds, and is of sufficient strength to penetrate the hull of any war vessel on the river. The sides of the boat are of eighteen inches solid timber, and, with their mail covering of railroad and plate iron, are proof against any but the heaviest projectiles.

THE COMMANDER OF THE REBEL CRAFT.

The Arkansas is commanded by Captain I. N. Brown, an old steamboatman resident in Memphis, and who has been a liberal contributor to the Confederate cause. Captain Brown has personally superintended her completion since she passed up the Yazoo, and it is thought that the story of her being aground was started by him purposely to throw our commanders off their guard. At the time this latter report reached us she was probably moored securely to the bank, with her carpenters and machinists busy in fitting her for action.

THE YAZOO RIVER

is a narrow, though deep stream, and admirably fitted for the security of boats. At the present time there are over thirty of the finest steamboats in the West lying at Yazoo City and other points along the river, they having been taken up by the rebels at the time Memphis fell into our hands. Among them are the Mary E. Keene, Prince of Wales, Magenta, Louisville, J. L. Cotton, Paul Kennett, Excelsior, Natchez, and several other New Orleans and up river first class boats.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE RIVER.

Below them and below the former position of the Arkansas, at a point sixty-five miles above the mouth of the Yazoo, the rebels obstructed the stream with a raft of heavy timber, and located a four gun battery on the bluff above. They could thus successfully resist any attempt at removal of the raft, as none of our boats could bring their guns in use except at long range, unless they approached close upon the obstruction.

THE REBEL BATTERY

was so placed as to rake the river in the vicinity of the accumulated timber, and thus prevent anything but a strong force from clearing the stream. It was several times urged that our gunboats go up the Yazoo and take possession of everything that could be found; but from various causes no such expedition was made.

THE RECENT RAM EXPEDITION.

Shortly after the arrival of the flotilla at Vicksburg three of the rams, under command of Lieut. Colonel Alfred Ellet, went up the Yazoo nearly to the above mentioned raft. They found the Yazoo a black, sluggish stream, nearly fifty feet in depth, and in many places of a width barely sufficient to permit two large steamers to pass in meeting. Colonel Ellet had learned that three rebel gunboats—the Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston—were below the obstruction, and at once formed a bold plan for their capture or destruction. As his boats rounded the point in sight of the rebel steamers it was noticed that the latter were not in condition to engage an enemy, their fires being barely burning, and their boilers evidently not containing a full head of steam. They were lying near the raft, close under the protection of the guns of the rebel battery. Before Col. Ellet could get on sufficient steam to dash upon them they were set on fire by their own rebel crews and allowed to drift down towards the ram fleet. As their near approach would endanger the latter, Colonel Ellet changed his course toward the mouth of the river, considering the object of his expedition fairly accomplished. Only one gunboat was thus left remaining of the entire rebel navy on the Mississippi. Our fleet before Vicksburg rested in fancied security from attack by this single gunboat, most of our officers laughing at the idea of her making a foray upon us.

OPENING OF THE ACTION.

As the Arkansas appeared around the point above our anchorage it was some minutes before her real character was known. Several spectators thought it was one of the gunboats expected daily from St. Louis; but a small flag on her jackstaff, which was shortly made out to be the rebel ensign, enlightened us as to her design. As the vessel on which I am is a stern-wheel boat of no armament or protection, and had some vague rumors of starting for Memphis during the day, her captain concluded to take time by the forelock and move off at once without delaying for further orders. His determination was unfortunate for your correspondent, who was desirous of seeing the action so speedily progressing, and who objected to being forcibly carried up the river, leaving his baggage behind. But there was no help, as the boat was under way before I was aware of it. As we moved forward, the Arkansas struck one of the boats lying farthest up the stream—probably the Carondelet, as she had been the upper gunboat on the previous day. She commenced using her guns as she came, and was promptly replied to by the Union gunboats, which brought her sixty-four pounders to bear. At the same time the Cairo and Benton, lying further down, opened fire upon the Arkansas, in which they were joined by the sloops-of-war Richmond, Hartford and Iroquois. A gunboat supposed to be the Louisville appeared to be going into the water and preparing for a plunge below the surface; but your correspondent did not see it. From the distance that speedily intervened I cannot say with certainty what Union vessels were engaged by the Arkansas, as I was too far away to distinguish them separately; but, from the positions in which they lay, I think the Louisville, Cairo and Benton, and the sloops-of-war Hartford and Richmond, were engaged. Last night the Louisville was the uppermost boat of the fleet, and below her lay in order the Richmond, Benton and Hartford, directly in the middle of the stream. Scattered among these were several small gunboats belonging to Farragut's fleet. It is probable that the Arkansas would not consider them worth her notice, but give her attention to the larger boats of the fleet lying near them.

PROBABLE DAMAGE.

As our vessel steamed around the point and passed out of sight of the interesting spectacle, the smoke from the heavy guns in the still air began to settle upon the water, and conceal the combatants from view. The Arkansas had apparently struck two boats of Com. Davis' flotilla, and inflicted a serious injury upon one of the sloops-of-war. During all her movements she plied her guns vigorously in every direction, and no doubt struck with her shot several boats that she did not visit with her beak. It appeared to be her design to pass through our fleet as speedily as possible, doing all the damage in her power, and then take shelter under the batteries of Vicksburg until she could repair any injuries received in action and make ready for another dash upon our fleet. That she did so there is little doubt; for within half an hour from the time we left our landing our pilots heard loud and rapid firing in the direction of Vicksburg, and the guns on the bluff batteries were fired as if in welcome of some distinguished arrival. The captain of this (our) vessel, unlike his passengers, had not one particle of curiosity, and was decidedly opposed to stopping for any tidings of the result of the engagement. His boat still kept the even tenor of her way, entreaties, profanity and bribes being alike insufficient to alter her course or even bring her to a halt.

CULPABLE NEGLECT.

The Arkansas chose a favorable time for making her exit from the Yazoo and falling upon our fleet. Our gunboats and sloops-of-war have been lying in the middle of the stream, where there is about twelve fathoms of water. All are moored with at least one heavy anchor, while some of them have two anchors out. There is a popular fallacy in the fleet that the boats have steam up night and day; but it is a fallacy indeed. None of those in the upper fleet could get under way in less than half an hour from the moment of receiving a signal to do so, and the sloops-of-war would require two hours at the very lowest estimate. The rams usually have fires in their furnaces, but they, like the rest of the fleet, would be detained thirty or forty minutes before revolving a wheel. The three or four transports accompanying the flotilla ordinarily have no steam on, unless in obedience to special orders requiring them to move. It will be recollected that at the time of the attack of May 10 upon our flotilla above Fort Pillow our boats were taken unawares, and suffered severely before they could get sufficient steam to move. We have failed to profit by the lesson of that day in being ready to move at any time. Even setting aside this matter, there has been a want of proper care in not watching the mouth of the Yazoo. Everybody knew that the Arkansas was up that stream and making ready to emerge from her seclusion. All who had made especial inquiry about her knew that she was able to cope successfully with any of our boats, and, in the event of running into our fleet, would prove a most formidable enemy. When Col. Ellet first came down he kept two of his rams constantly moving in front of the Yazoo to prevent any appearance of gunboats without giving warning to the fleet. Latterly these have been removed, and the river left entirely unguarded. It will readily be seen how badly we were taken by surprise; and the only wonder is that no more damage was done.

REBELS EXPECTING THE ARKANSAS FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

From information gathered from a deserter who came into our lines yesterday, there is no doubt that the rebels in Vicksburg have for some time been expecting the Arkansas. The deserter states that several days ago nearly ten thousand men were marched from the outer camp and located in a series of ravines just in the rear of the town. Sentinels were posted along the highest points of the bluff, and each time, whenever the smoke of a steamer was seen, word was passed to headquarters. Those familiar with Western steamboating are aware that there is a perceptible difference between the smoke from bituminous coal and that from the light cottonwood of the Mississippi valley. Every time a boat was signalled an officer was sent from headquarters to note the character of the smoke and report accordingly. Twice before he left the camp, the deserter states, these ten thousand men were called to arms and ready for duty. They were probably brought down to give a proper reception to the rebel fleet of one boat whenever it should make its appearance.

THE REBELS AT THEIR EASE.

Our failure to bombard the town during the past week has placed the rebels at their ease, and two days ago Generals Breckinridge and Van Dorn moved their headquarters nearer the city, where they could occasionally visit the bluffs and gaze upon the "Lincoln gunboats." A few of the natives have returned and taken lodgings in Vicksburg; but they conduct housekeeping in primitive style, so that they can withdraw at a moment's notice whenever the shelling shall recommence. Mysterious hints were dropped by the knowing ones relative to the coming out of the Arkansas, and there is good reason to believe that when the firing commenced this morning all the people in Vicksburg knew what it was about, and

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but received in so doing the shot from three guns of the Louisville at less than half a cable's length. The heavy sixty-four-pound projectiles must have gone nearly through her; at any rate her sides were perforated, as a huge rent attests.

THE REBEL RUNS THE GAUNTLET.

The Arkansas next ran the gauntlet of the rest of the Union vessels, firing upon them and receiving their fire. Some of our shots told upon her with effect, but her iron-cased sides almost rendered her invincible. Although the projectiles of the rebel were heavy, still the injuries to the Union fleet were but light. The Benton was unfortunate enough to be the recipient of one of these rebel compliments, the shot entering near the larboard side of the vessel, killing one man in its course. The entire Union loss is twelve killed and fifteen wounded, several mortally.

SHE REACHES THE BATTERIES.

The Arkansas, having passed through the fleet, being more or less injured during the passage, at last arrived under the protection of the batteries of Vicksburg. She was received with a salute and loud cheers by the rebels, and there is no doubt they were on the lookout for her arrival.

THE ENGAGEMENT UP THE YAZOO.

I have learned a few particulars about the engagement up the Yazoo river that may prove interesting. It appears that when the two gunboats and the Union ram had ascended the Yazoo river about eight miles they came upon the Arkansas very suddenly. The rebel craft was lying very quietly under a bank, partially concealed, apparently anxious to be passed, if possible, without notice. When she found she was discovered she opened upon our boats with sixty-eight pounders, and our vessels replied in short order. The battle once begun, the engagement soon became very fierce. As our boats dropped down the river, to obtain more sea room, the Arkansas followed closely, firing rapidly. When near the entrance or mouth of the river the Carondelet advanced, with the intention of grappling and boarding the rebel craft, and had partially succeeded, when the latter opened her steam pipe and threw hot water over the plank by which the boarders were to cross. The Carondelet replied with the same weapon; and how long this state of affairs might have lasted is very uncertain, but both vessels grounded with such force that they were separated, and the Arkansas

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THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Additional Chapter from the Census Report.

The following is the chapter on the progress of railroads in the United States for the decade of 1850-60, prepared by J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of the Census:—

The decade which terminated in 1860 was particularly distinguished by the progress of railroads in the United States. At its commencement the total extent in operation was 8,588.79 miles, costing $296,260,128; at its close, 30,592.77 miles, costing $1,151,560,829; the increase in mileage having been 22,004.00 miles, and in cost of construction $855,192,751.

While this increase in mileage was nearly 300 per cent, and the amount invested still greater, the consequences that have resulted from these works have been augmented in vastly greater ratio. Up to the commencement of the decade our railroads sustained only an unimportant relation to the internal commerce of the country. Nearly all the lines then in operation were local or isolated works, and neither in extent nor design had begun to be formed into that vast and connected system which, like a web, now covers every portion of our wide domain, enabling each work to contribute to the traffic and value of all, and supplying means of locomotion and a market, almost at his own door, for nearly every citizen of the United States.

Previous to the commencement of the last decade only one line of railroad had been completed between tidewater and the great interior basins of the country, the products of which now perform so important a part in our internal and foreign commerce. Even this line, formed by the several links that now compose the New York Central road, was restricted in the carriage of freight, except on the payment of canal tolls in addition to other charges for transportation, which restriction amounted to a virtual prohibition. The commerce resulting from our railroads consequently has been, with comparatively slight exceptions, a creation of the last decade.

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INTERESTING FROM KENTUCKY.

Our Louisville Correspondence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21, 1862.

Union Meeting to Raise Troops—Speech of General Boyle, &c.

In regard to the routing of Morgan at Paris—the sequel, it is hoped, to his operations in this State—we have no information here other than that sent you by telegraph. It is said on the street here that General Boyle has information in effect stating that the rout was complete and disastrous to the robbers. The General Green Clay Smith who routed him is the Colonel Smith of the Fourth Kentucky cavalry, wounded in the Lebanon, Tenn., fight with Morgan.

A Brigadier General, at present in this city, says that Morgan has not less than five thousand men in the State, armed and equipped for active operations. What information this opinion is based upon I do not know.

UNION MEETING TO RAISE TROOPS AT LOUISVILLE.

General Boyle made a speech at the meeting at the Court House, on Saturday night, urging the people to volunteer in the cause.

GENERAL BOYLE'S SPEECH.

He said he did not come here with any intention of making a speech, and he had been so little occupied in speaking during the past twelve months (he had been otherwise occupied), that he should say he was no public speaker at all. He had been engaged in other callings than mere speechmaking, and had lost the facility that gave fluency to the speaker and could not hope to interest any one. He felt, however, that as he had been called upon, he ought to say at least that he had not come here to make a speech, and to thank them for having called upon him. (Cries of "Go on." "Go on.") Whenever he had, in the deep convictions of his own soul, differed widely from many of his countrymen, he had not thought that it had been wise to give utterance to them, but rather to restrain them

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Our forbearance, we trust, won't cease to be virtue, but we beg of our Union friends in other portions of the State to bear with us until we can act freely. Treason is talked boldly on the streets of Hannibal—men with consummate impudence dare to expose their sympathy with the "Southern confederacy," and their infamous conduct receives no check.

Who is to blame for this state of things? And what is the remedy? Allow us to suggest—to put true men in office and not graven images. Let such officials be intrusted with the management of affairs in Northern Missouri as will not shudder at the sight of blood, or at the opposition of some wealthy secesh, and our word for it the difficulty will soon cease.

To use a favorite word of the lamented Benton, we have been "bamboozled" long enough. The time for energetic and effective action has arrived. If traitors are to have control of the State we wish to know it. If Missouri belongs to the Union we want to know that too. No longer submit to such imbecile action as has been current in this part of the State for some time past is enough to "shake the saintship of an anchorite."

We fervently pray that the time for our redemption will speedily arrive. We need some more effective weapon than administering the "oath of allegiance." We would recommend, without the fear of being considered inhuman, the adoption of some order which would put every rebel and rebel sympathizer out of Missouri forthwith. We think it would work well, provided we could have somebody besides "old maids" to enforce it.

NEWS FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Successful Skirmishes by the Indian Expedition—Capture of One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners—Four Hundred Indians Join Our Forces—Reported Approach of John Ross, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.]

CAMP NEAR GRAND RIVER, CHEROKEE NATION, July 6, 1862.

I herewith transmit to the columns of your paper a few lines in reference to a skirmish which occurred at Locust Grove, twelve miles south of this camp, on the 3d inst.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, July 23—6 P. M.

Money is without change. Call loans are quoted 5 per cent; commercial paper 5 a 6, with occasional exceptions at 4½. Certificates of indebtedness advanced this morning to 97¾, against 97 yesterday. The condition of the money market will probably soon render them worth par again. Demand notes are quoted 107½ a 108½.

Foreign exchange was very dull to-day. The quotation was 131 a ¼ for bankers' sterling, and 4.32½ a 4.30 for francs. But at these rates there was very little inquiry. People who hoarded bills after the check before Richmond are selling them again. Gold declined to 119 at the morning board, and sold in the afternoon at 119.

Stocks were better to-day. At the first board the coupon sixes of 1881 advanced ¾, the 7.30 notes ⅛, Pacific Mail ¼, New York Central ⅜, Erie ⅜, Michigan Southern ⅜, Illinois Central ¼, Burlington and Quincy 1⅛, Galena ⅛, Toledo ¼, Panama ¼. There was a better inquiry for bonds, without much change in the price. It is understood that no more bonds are coming here for sale from Europe, and that the bonds which have been sent here for sale will not be disposed of until exchange declines. This is, in one sense, a misfortune for the country. We could not do a better business than buy back from Europe our obligations, paying for them in gold at twenty per cent. We have got the gold on hand to pay for them. We must have fifty or fifty-five more millions of gold in the country now than we had when the war broke out. Nothing more beneficial to the United States than a general return of our securities from Europe at the present time could befal us. But it is supposed by the foreign bankers that the Europeans will not be willing to sell at present, in consequence of the price of exchange. After the board the market was firm, 92½ being bid for Central and 33¾ for Erie. At the second board the market was dull, the following being the closing quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 97½ a 97¾; United States 6's, coupon, 1881, 98½ a 98¾; United States 5's, coupon, 1874, 86 a 86½; Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, 102 a 102¼; Tennessee 6's, 49½ a 50; Virginia 6's, 50 a 52; Missouri 6's, 46¼ a 46½; American gold, 119 a 119⅛; Pacific Mail, 107¾ a 108; New York Central, 92⅜ a 92½; Erie, 33⅛ a 33¼; do. preferred, 61½ a 61¾; Hudson River, 43½ a 44; Harlem, 14½ a 14¾; do. preferred, 35 a 35½; Reading, 54 a 55; Michigan Central, 59 a 59½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 25 a 25¼; do. guaranteed, 55 a 55¼; Panama, 131 a 131½; Illinois Central, 56¾ a 57; Galena and Chicago, 70¾ a 71; Cleveland and Toledo, 47¼ a 47¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 63⅝ a 63¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 78 a 79; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 31½ a 33.

The British journals come to hand full of frantic abuse of the United States, because the circumstances in which this country is placed have compelled Congress to raise the duty on foreign imports to an average of thirty-five per cent. British manufacturers have used this country for so many years as a sort of convenient receptacle for their surplus products that they seem to fancy they have vested rights in our markets, and that the people of the United States are not entitled to alter their laws without first obtaining permission from Manchester and Birmingham. If this country were a dependent colony of England, and the Queen enjoyed the right of vetoing acts of Congress which conflicted with the interests of British shopkeepers, the language of the leading organs of British opinion could not be more arrogant or more domineering. It is not likely that this outcry will exercise any appreciable influence upon public opinion in this country. So long as we were at peace we were willing to throw open our markets to the manufacturers of all nations, including Great Britain. Disregarding the complaints of our own manufacturers, and in defiance of the warnings of the champions of home industry, the Congress of the United States has, for thirty years, framed its tariffs on a plan which, in effect, rendered this country the best customer of Great Britain. For thirty years the cotton and woollen spinners and the iron founders of England have fattened upon the profits of their export trade to the United States. While our own manufacturers have barely struggled along, the proportion of failures among them far exceeding that of fortunes, we have built up the great houses of Manchester and Leeds and Paisley and Birmingham. This was in peace time; and if peace had continued to prevail we should probably have gone on as before, without listening to the demands of home industry. But the war has changed all this. Pending the war this country cannot afford to import large quantities of foreign goods. The war has deprived us of our chief export—cotton. If we imported as many foreign goods as usual we should be drained of our specie. Besides, our own manufacturers are heavily taxed in consequence of the war; it is but just that their foreign rivals should be made to bear a corresponding burden. In raising the duties on foreign imports Congress has been guided solely by the most obvious dictates of common sense and self-preservation. Passion and international animosity have had no share among the motives which have controlled its action. When the disappointed manufacturers of England recover their reason—which seems to have been temporarily overturned by the prospect of the loss of old customers—they will realize that, under the circumstances, Congress could not do less than it has done, and that their losses are at least in part chargeable to their government, whose recognition of the rebels as belligerents first gave hope and heart to the insurgent cause. Further reflection will likewise satisfy them that they had no claim to indulgence from the United States government. Leading British manufacturers have, for a year past, been engaged in making arms, clothing and other goods for the rebel forces. Leading houses at Manchester and Birmingham have not only shipped goods to rebel ports, but have owned shares in the steamers which have tried to run the blockade—most of which have been captured by our vigilant blockading squadron. Almost without exception, the organs of manufacturing opinion in England have espoused the rebel cause, and have demanded, with indecent rage, the destruction of the country where they had made their money, and whose markets they claim as their property in fee. It is hardly worth while to add that nearly all the agents of British manufacturers in this country, and the British bankers, have made themselves offensively conspicuous as sympathizers with the rebellion and advocates of secession. If the people of England who feel themselves aggrieved by our new tariff will calmly reflect over these things, they will understand that Congress has rather fallen short of public expectation than exceeded it, in raising the tariff on British products to an average of thirty-five per cent. Popular opinion in this country would almost have justified an embargo on all imports from Great Britain, with the less compunction as, in the opinion of the leading British journal, Great Britain can thrive well enough on the trade in opium to China, and on the profits which British officials and their dependents wring out of the ryots of Hindostan. After the war is over, and the rebellion crushed, we shall perhaps be ready to buy British goods again.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$1,282,174 32
—For customs	330,000 00
Payments	1,020,005 52
Balance	7,174,605 13

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded to the National Bank Note Company the contract for engraving $25,000,000 of United States legal tender notes of denominations below $5. This is the largest contract for bank note engraving ever given out in this country. The American Bank Note Company sent to Washington plates for the work, and the National Company models. The latter were preferred by the Secretary, as presenting, in his opinion, greater security against counterfeiting.

We are informed on good authority that the increase in the earnings of the New York Central this year will be not a million and a quarter, as stated in this morning's HERALD, but two millions of dollars.

The following dividends have been declared:—The Leather Manufacturers' Bank, 5 per cent, payable 31st July; the Greenwich Insurance Company, 6 per cent, payable 29th instant; the Broadway Insurance Company, 6 per cent, payable 1st of August; the Market Insurance Company, interest dividend of 3½ per cent, payable on demand. The Galena and Chicago Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, at the recommendation of the large stockholders, making 8 per cent for the year just ending. The transfer books closed yesterday, and will reopen on the 7th of August.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad earned the second week of July:—

Second week, 1862	$26,959 78
Second week, 1861	19,918 38
Increase	$7,041 40

The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending on Saturday, July 19:—

	Week. Tons, cwt.	Year. Tons, cwt.
Shipped north	8,840 04	168,441 11
Shipped south	17,545 11	390,329 12
Total	26,386 15	559,771 10

For corresponding time last year:—

	Week. Tons, cwt.	Year. Tons, cwt.
Shipped north	6,209 01	135,654 00
Shipped south	20,929 11	460,437 18
Total	27,138 12	596,091 18
Decrease		36,320 08

Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1862.

$3000	U S 6's, '68, cou	97½	$25000	P, Ft W & Ch 1m	92
8000	U S 6's, '81, reg	97	13000	P, Ft W & Ch 2m	77
6000	U S 6's, '81, cou	98	210000	American gold	119¼
5000	do	97½	40000	do......b30	119⅜
20000	do	97½	30000	do......b60	119½
10000	U S 6s-81 Orwl [illegible]	98	10000	do......b10	119¼
2000	U S 5's, '71, reg	87	12000	do	119⅛
20000	U S 5's, '71, cou	86½	50	shs Bk of Com	90
30000	do	86½	80	Park Bank	103
1000	U S 5's, '74, cou	86	30	Pacific Mail SS Co	107½
5000	do	85¾	50	do......s5	107½
10000	U S 6s 1 year cer	97½	7	do	101½
3000	do	97½	10	Ill Cen RR scrip	56½
2100	Tr 7 3-10 pc n, sm	101½	200	N Y Central RR	92½
3000	do....small	101½	350	do......s10	92
1000	do	102	200	do	92¼
19000	do	102½	10	Erie RR	33⅜
1000	do, end, sm	100	10	do	33½
5000	N Y 6's, '74	117	115	do	33⅜
7000	Tenn 6's, '90	49½	50	Erie RR pref	61½
5000	Virginia 6's	52	200	Harlem RR....b10	14½
12000	Missouri 6's	46¼	100	do	14¼
10000	do......b60	47	200	do	14½
1000	Hud's Ho H&SJR	50	100	Reading RR	55½
500	California 7's	94¼	100	do	55⅜
2000	do	95	28	Panama RR	130¼
15000	Ill war loan	96½	50	do......s30	130
5000	Erie RR 3m bs, '83	98½	300	M So & N In RR	25
5000	Mich So s f bds	99½	100	M S & N I gua stk	55
4000	do	99½	50	do......s30	55
2600	Erie RR 4 m bs	88½	50	do......b30	55¼
1000	Harlem 1 m bs	106½	60	Ch, B & Q RR s60	77½
5000	Mi Cen 8 p c b new	106½	25	do	78
1000	Mich So 2d mge	82	20	do	78¼
2000	Mich Cen 8 pc, old	104	50	do......s30	78
2000	Ill Cen RR bds	83	150	do	79
2000	Terre H & A 1m	103	50	do	79½
5000	Ch & N W s f b	92	50	Gal & Chi RR	70½
11000	do	92½	200	do	70¾
1000	Gh & N W ss t b	47½	50	do......s10	70½
5000	Ch & N W 2 m	27	8	Mil & Pr d Ch 1 pre	88½
5000	Tol & Wab 2 m	63	50	Mil & Pr d Ch 2 pre	66
7000	do......b60	63½	200	Cle & Tol RR	46½
2000	Mil & Pr du Ch 1m	93½	50	Del, L & West RR	93
3000	do	93	10	Warren RR	89¼
6000	Rk Isl RR bds	103			

SECOND BOARD.

$14000	US 6's, '81, reg	97½	50	shs P M SS Co. s30	107¾
37000	U S 6's, '81, cou	98¾	5	do	107½
6000	Tenn 6's, '90	49¾	10	do	108
10000	do......b60	50	100	N Y Cen RR..s30	92½
10000	Missouri 6's	46½	150	do	92½
500	U S 6's, '67, reg	97½	15	do	92½
10000	T 7 3-10 p c n sm	102¼	25	Hudson River RR	43½
1000	California 7's	95	100	Harlem RR	14½
14000	U S 5's, '74, cou	86	100	do......b20	14¾
10000	Tol & Wa 2d mtg	63	50	Mich Central RR	59
3000	do	63½	150	Mich S & N I RR	25½
4000	Harlem 2d m bs	83	250	Gal & Chicago RR	71
6000	Erie RR 4th m bds	88	1000	Cleve & Tol RR	47¾
1000	Mich S s f bds	99	100	Erie RR......s5	34½
5000	American gold	119½	100	Chicago & R I RR	63½
20000	do......b30	119¼	50	do	63¾
7,000	do	119	100	Chi, Bur & Qu RR	78½
5	shs Bk of the Rep	90			

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, July 23—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was unchanged. Small sales of pots were made at $6 25, which were afterwards held at $6 50. Pearls were quiet and nominal at $6, there being none on the market.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was easier and closed at about 5c. lower, and in some cases more. The transactions embraced about 15,000 bbls., within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$5 00	a	5 20
Extra State	5 45	a	5 50
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 20
Common to choice extra Western	5 40	a	6 35
Canadian	5 40	a	6 30
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 40	a	6 00
Extra do	6 25	a	7 00
Good to choice family do	7 00	a	7 50
Rye flour	3 00	a	4 25
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 25	a	3 50

—Canadian flour was less buoyant and prices easier, while the sales embraced about 900 bbls. within the above range of quotations. Southern flour was steady, while sales were moderate. The sales embraced about 800 a 900 bbls. within the above range of figures. Rye flour was at quotations, with sales of 125 bbls. Corn meal was in good request and prices firm, with sales of 800 bbls. at the above prices, including Marsh's caloric at $3 50. Wheat—Owing to light receipts and lower freights the market was firmer, and closed at an advance of 1c. a 2c. per bushel, with sales of 130,000 bushels at $1 38 a $1 45 for good to prime white Kentucky and Michigan, $1 18 a $1 21 for Milwaukee club, $1 21½ a $1 25 for amber Iowa and Green Bay, the latter figure for choice quality; and $1 28 a $1 33 for red Western, $1 34 a $1 37 for amber do., including choice quality in store; $1 14 a $1 19 for Chicago spring, $1 17 a $1 23 for Racine do., and $1 40 for new amber Delaware, the first of the season. The first new Kentucky was received yesterday by Mr. Gregory, and sold at $1 55. Corn was firmer and about 1c. higher, with sales of 60,000 bushels, at 51c. a 52c. for common, 53c. a 55c. for good mixed, and 55c. a 57c. for fair quality of yellow. Rye was firmer, with sales of 1,600 bushels at 80c. for Jersey, and 82c. for State. Barley and barley malt were quiet and nominal. Oats were a little firmer, with sales of Western and Canadian at 46c. a 48c., and State at 48c. a 49c.

COFFEE.—The market was quiet and the advance sustained, while sales were limited, including 100 bags Rio at 21½c. Holders were asking higher prices. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son give the following statement of stocks in their circular of yesterday:—Stock of Rio and Santos coffee on July 15, 1862, 129,792 bags; received since to date, 4,500; total, 134,292. Sales for consumption estimated at 9,650. Stock of Rio and Santos, on July 22, 1862, 124,642; Java—mats, 11,100; government bags, 2,340; Maracaibo, 19,985 bags; Laguayra, 2,100; St. Domingo, 1,150; Cesra, 4,585; other descriptions, 2,380—total, mats and bags, 168,771. The stock on July 19 at Baltimore, was 14,000; Philadelphia, 1,675—total, 15,675.

COTTON.—There was some pause in the market. The extreme prices demanded tended to check sales, and spinners having purchased freely within the past week. Holders were firm in their views, but to have forced sales some concession would have been required. The transactions did not exceed 100 bales, within the range of 49c. a 50c. Prices were irregular, and some small lots were reported a trifle under the inside figure.

FREIGHTS.—Rates were irregular. To Liverpool wheat, in ship's bags, opened at 13d. and then fell off to 12d., in bulk and bags. At the close they rallied again, and some engagements were reported as high as 13d., in ship's bags. Within the range of the above figures about 50,000 bushels were engaged, and 8,000 bushels of corn at 11½d., in bulk, and 25 hhds. of tobacco at 25s. Some lots of flour were engaged at 3s. 6d. To London 1,200 bushels wheat were engaged at 13½d. a 14d., in ship's bags, and 500 bbls. flour at 4s. To Glasgow 500 bbls. flour were taken at 4s. To Havre wheat was at 26c. per bushel, and 350 tons bacon, lard and tallow were engaged at ½c. per lb.

FISH.—Dry cod were firm, with sales of George's Bank at $4 37½. Mackerel were firm, with moderate sales at full prices.

FRUIT.—Nearly all kinds of foreign dried were firm, being influenced by the currency and the tariff. We quote layer raisins at $3 40 and bunch at $3 20, four months. Currants were 10½c. a 11c. asked. Sales of African peanuts were made at $1 45 a $1 60.

HAY.—Sales of 2,000 bales were made at 50c. a 55c. for shipment, and at 60c. a 70c. for city use.

HOPS were in steady request, with sales of 200 bales at 14c. a 20c., and of 100 do. (1860) at 7c. a 10c., cash.

IRON.—Scotch pig was active, with sales recently of 1,000 tons Glengarnock at $26, cash. American pig was also more firmly held, together with English bar.

LEAD was firm and higher, with sales of Spanish, German and English at $6 50 a $7.

LIME was less active. A sale of Rockland common was made at 60c.; [illegible] lump sold at 70c., and Joints at $1, three months.

MOLASSES.—A sale of 50 bbls. New Orleans was made at 42c.

NAVAL STORES.—A sale of 125 bbls. spirits was reported at 86c. Resin was firm, quiet and nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market was steady, with more activity. The sales embraced about 2,500 bbls., at $10 87½ for mess, with small lots heavy bbls. at $11, and prime at $8 75 a $8 87½. Beef was firm, with sales of 150 bbls. at $12 75 a $13 for plain mess, and at $14 a $14 50 for extra. Beef hams and prime mess do. were quiet. Cut meats were in good request and prices firmer. Sales of 300 packages were made at 4c. for shoulders, and 6c. a 8½c. for hams. Lard was firm and in fair request, with sales of 1,200 packages at 8c. a 9½c., and small lots choice at 9½c. Butter was steady and in good request at 16c. a 17c. for State, and at 13c. a 14c. for Ohio. Cheese was unchanged.

RICE.—Sales of 300 a 400 bags Patna were made at 6½c., and 500 Rangoon at 6c. a 6¼c.

SPICES.—Sales of 100 bags pepper were made at 19½c.

SUGARS were quite steady and active, with sales of 2,034 hhds., included in which were 200 New Orleans, at 9c. a 11½c., and 100 do. at 8½c. a 11c. The remainder comprised Cuba at 8½c. a 8⅝c. for fair to good refining goods, and at 8¾c. a 8⅞c. for fair to good grocery grades, and and at 9c. a 9¼c. for prime to choice do.

TALLOW was very firm, with sales of Western at 10½c. a 10⅝c., city at 11c. a 11¼c., and Butchers' Association at 11¼c.

WHISKEY was more active, with sales of 1,500 bbls. at 30c. a 31c. for State and Western.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG WOMAN, USED TO CROSSING THE sea, wishes to engage with a family going to Europe. Address 144 Grand st., Williamsburg.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, WHO CAN give excellent reference from a lady with whom she came here, desires a situation to return to California; she is willing to go for half of her passage money; will go as nurse, or in any capacity. Call at 155 West 40th st., near 7th av.

A MIDDLE AGED GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good city reference. Call at 56 Henry st., third floor, back room.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH FOUR CHILDREN, with no other means of support, is desirous of obtaining the washing of a few gentlemen or families. Call at or address 206 5th st., top floor, room 18.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH FOUR CHILDREN, is anxious to take charge and keep clean to ne building in the city, where, for her services she may have two rooms, rent free. Address 206 5th st., top floor, room 18.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES EMPLOYMENT TO GO out by the day; understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses. Call at 170 West 18th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 152 East 31st st., second floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; thoroughly understands her business; is a good washer and ironer. Best city reference from her last place. Call at 87 24th st., near 6th ave.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES THE WASHING of a few gentlemen or families at her own residence, 155 East 29th st., top floor, back. Good references given.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS ONE OR TWO children to Board; likewise two to go to school; will find a comfortable home and a mother's care. Inquire in Seventy-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, of Mrs. McCue.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; understands the care of children from their birth; the country preferred. Best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 223 East 2d st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW LADY, A STRANGER in the city, is desirous of procuring a situation as housekeeper for a gentleman. Good reference can be given if required. Address Emma Smith, Post office, New York.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Apply at 114 7th av.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman, a situation as first rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing if required. Apply at 105 3d ave., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days at 121 West 34th st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; makes excellent bread, biscuits, &c. May be seen at 46 West 11th st.

A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family to do general housework. Call at 113 [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation in a private family to do housework. City and country reference. Call at 151 East 27th st.

AS FIRST CLASS COOK—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a person who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families; has unexceptionable city references. Can be seen for two days at 233 5th av., corner of 13th st.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference given. Call at 375 8th av., near 28th st., for two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION TO DO general housework, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call this day at 43 West 20th st.

A GIRL LATELY LANDED WISHES A SITUATION to do general housework; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at 212 West 26th st., near 9th av.

AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN A private family; understands best English and American cooking; has lived two years in her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at 50 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist with the washing; no objection to go to the country. The best of reference given. Call for two days at 111 West 25th st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation to do general housework in a small private family; the best reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at 312 Greenwich st., between Jay and Harrison sts.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Best of city reference. No objection to the country. Apply for two days at 110 West 35th st., between Broadway and 7th ave.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and has good city reference. Call at 145 West 41st st., between 8th and 9th aves.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, FAITHFUL tidy girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a respectable competent servant, an excellent washer and ironer, economical, obliging and trusty; best of references, city or country. Call at 245 Fulton st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of recommendation from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at 312 Spring st.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION in city or country; is an excellent cook and a good baker; would do washing for a small family; a respectable home of more importance than high wages; does not see any company, is not afraid to work. Call at 51 Renwick st., between Spring and Canal.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE; HER child is three months old. Inquire at 41 Washington st., N. Y.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—A LADY WISHES TO take mantillas and cloaks out to make up. They will be made in the best and newest styles. Address C. B., 733 Broadway, two doors from 8th st.

COOK—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Good reference given as to character and capability. Call for two days at 322 6th ave.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CAPACITY OF SEAMSTRESS is desired by a person who has had considerable experience in family sewing. The advertiser is a foreigner of good address and fair education, and will require but a light compensation. Address M., box 135 Herald office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Call at 814 Broadway, room 10.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as cook in a private family; best of references. Call at 60 West 9th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 504 2d av., third floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young German girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to see to children; both understand their business thoroughly; references can be given if required. Call at 302 4th st., room No. 6.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chambermaid, to do plain sewing and take care of children; the best of city reference given. Call for two days at 59 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamberwork or general housework in a small family. Can be seen until suited, at her present employer's, 306 Cumberland st., between Green and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as good cook. Would have no objection to assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Can be seen until suited at 46 West 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as seamstress and nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can come well recommended. Apply for two days at 472 6th av., near 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer, by a respectable and efficient young woman. She can give the best city references. Can be seen until suited at 62 Nassau st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; or to do general housework in a small private family; has good city reference. Call at 80 Hester st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family. Inquire for two days at 152 Pacific st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED LADY, with a fresh breast of milk, as nurse in a private family. Address Mrs. O'Brien, 60 Montgomery st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WITH her first baby, a situation as wet nurse; the advertiser is a competent woman, having many years experience in the care and management of infants from their earliest age; no objection to the country. Best city reference as to character and capability. Call at or address 122 7th ave., near 19th st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework and make herself useful in a private family. Good city reference given. Call at 126 43d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens and property owners, held at Elm Park Hotel, Eighty-second street and Broadway, on Monday evening, July 21, 1862, for the purpose of urging the immediate grading of Eighth avenue, and extension of Eighth avenue railroad to Eighty-second street and 125th street, Harlem, Thomas Manson, Esq., was appointed Chairman, Henry A. Heiser, Esq., Vice Chairman, and John W. Andreas, Secretary. Spirited addresses were made by Messrs. Manson, Heiser, J. P. Paulison, E. Bernheimer and others. Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We, the people of the northwesterly section of New York, bounded by Fifty-ninth street, Eighth avenue, 125th street and Hudson river, have for many years felt the necessity of greater accommodations by railroad cars to and from the business portions of the city, suffering heavy taxation without benefits, our property kept depreciated, our families greatly inconvenienced, while our neighbors of the eastern section of the city have for a long time been enjoying the facilities of three railroads. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned citizens and property owners, hereby associate ourselves together as the "Eighth Avenue Improvement Association," for the purpose of urging the speedy grading of the Eighth avenue to 125th street, and the extension of the Eighth avenue railroad track to that point at the earliest time possible.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the cause of delay in the grading of the Eighth avenue, from Eighty-second street to 125th street, to wait upon the contractors, expressing to them the sense of this meeting, and if deemed necessary urge the appointment of new contractors, in order that the work may be finished up immediately—said committee to report at a future meeting.

Geo. W. Stevens, F. C. Cooper, John W. Andreas, James Speyer, Wm. E. Waring appointed such committee.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman to confer with the proper authorities, and to present another petition for the extension of the Eighth avenue railroad track to Eighty-second street, &c., signed by about five hundred persons, to the Common Council, and urge their speedy and favorable action thereon; and that said committee report the result of their labors at the next meeting of this body.

John P. Paulison, Henry A. Heiser, Geo. Buckingham, Jacob Boehm, Geo. Conrad, James Speyer, David H. Knapp, appointed on said committee.

On motion James Speyer was unanimously elected Treasurer. Adjourned to meet Monday, August 4, at 7 o'clock P. M., at Elm Park Hotel. THOS. MANSON, Chairman.

HENRY A. HEISER, Vice Chairman.

JOHN W. ANDREAS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HAY.—THE OWNER OF THE BALES OF hay on board the schooner Jas. T. Brady, recently injured by fire at the foot of Harrison street, North river, is requested to call or send for the hay on or before the 25th day of July inst., or it will be sold for account of whom it may concern. The schooner is at the railway dock, Jersey City. For further information inquire at 170 West street, N. Y. JOHN J. WARD.

New York, July 22, 1862.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE.

$80,000 WORTH OF DRESS GOODS,

SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLIN

PRINTS, LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, &c., &c

TO BE SOLD OFF BY AUGUST 1

As the store will be closed for

ONE MONTH FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATION.

Ladies should take advantage of this opportunity to purchase goods at half the present cost of importation.

The stock is large and varied, and the PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

5,000 yards Lavellas at 6c.
6,000 yards Barege Prouse, 9c.
6,000 yards Gosallies, 9c., 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
10,000 yards Pod de Chevre, 12½c., 15c. and 18c.
8,000 yards plaid and plain Mohairs, 12½c. and 15c.
5,000 yards crab Alpaca, double width, 25c.
3,000 yards Silk Warp Poplins, 25c.
5,000 yards silk Poplins, 2s. 6d., old price $1.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Barege, 12½c., 15c. and 16c.
5,500 yards Barege Anglais, 2½ yards wide, 1s. 6d.

IN MOURNING GOODS.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVII..............................No. 203

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. No. 844 Broadway.—Fra Diavolo—Irish Lion.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Fanio—King Cotton.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard—Hunter of the Alps.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Opera, Ballet, Promenade Concert and Equestrianism.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Com. Nutt—Learned Seal, &c., at all hours. Mrs. Partington—Wanted a Family, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Statue Lover.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Flat Foot Jake.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

No movements have occurred, since our last intelligence, in the Army of the James river. It has now transpired, as we supposed was the case, that during the President's visit to the headquarters of the army, General McClellan recommended the appointment of General Halleck as General in Chief, and magnanimously waived all claims of superiority on his own part, in order that the President might have a sound military adviser in Washington while he (McClellan) was actively engaged in the field. This is but another proof of the disinterested patriotism of the young chieftain at the head of the Army of the Potomac.

The health of the troops has improved since they arrived on the banks of the James river, but there are still large numbers sick and unfit for duty.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, at which General Halleck, General Pope and General Burnside were present. The details of the consultation are, of course, reserved from the public; but it is known that a vigorous prosecution of the war, upon certain new plans, has been decided upon, and that the President, being unencumbered by the obstructions of Congress, will follow out a policy which is calculated to bring the rebellion to a speedy conclusion.

The date of Gen. Halleck's appointment as General-in-Chief of the land forces of the United States is as far back as the 11th inst. The secret of the visit of President Lincoln to the camp of Gen. McClellan is explained by this fact. The President, without doubt, made the journey from Washington to Harrison's Landing for no other purpose than to consult with Gen. McClellan as to the best means to be adopted for the proper cooperation of all the various corps of the army; for, on his arrival at Washington, he immediately issued an order, as it now appears by the date, assigning Gen. Halleck to the command above mentioned.

General Pope is dealing vigorously with the rebel citizens of Fredericksburg, as will be seen by our intelligence from that point in another column. He has issued orders to arrest all disloyal parties, and has already sent four prominent citizens, under guard, to Washington.

The arrival of the United States transport Fulton from New Orleans brings us four days later news from that city. There had been nothing of special interest transpiring, with the exception of the seizure of some three thousand uniforms destined for the rebel army, the regulation of the price of bread, and shipment of large cargoes of cotton, sugar and rosin. Governor Shepley had visited Baton Rouge, returned, and has since arrived in this city per the Fulton. The object of his visit here is, most likely, to ascertain more implicitly the details of his new duties. The health of the city of New Orleans continues to improve, although the sickly season is approaching.

Our correspondence from Hilton Head to-day by the steamer Arago is very interesting.

The rebel guerillas in Missouri made a dash upon the town of Greenville, which was occupied by two companies of Union militia troops, who, being taken by surprise, were driven out, and the town was taken possession of by the rebels. Governor Gamble had accordingly issued a proclamation calling out all the militia of the State to put down those troublesome rebel marauders.

The particulars of the attack upon our fleet near Vicksburg, by the rebel gunboat Arkansas, are given elsewhere by our correspondent, and they will no doubt be read with considerable interest, as this affair forms one of the most curious incidents of the war in the Southwest.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The United States steam transport Fulton, which arrived last night from New Orleans, brought the remains of Lieut. Geo. C. De Kay, late of Gen. Williams' staff. They were forwarded under the direction of his friend and companion in arms, Captain John Clark, of General Butler's staff. Lieutenant De Kay, it will be remembered, was wounded at Grand Gulf, Louisiana, and subsequently died from the effects of his wounds, at New Orleans. Mr. M. D. Maine, of New Orleans, had charge of the remains and effects of the gallant deceased on the voyage home.

We have in type, but are unable to publish this morning, owing to the pressure of news upon our columns, the reply of Senator Henderson, of Missouri, to the President, in response to the appeal of the latter to the border States representatives in Congress in reference to compensative emancipation in those States.

Gold, silver and postage stamps may now be quoted in the city as follows:—

Gold	119
Silver	112
One cent postage stamps	102½
Three cents and upwards	105

The sale of postage stamps to be used as currency was forbidden in Philadelphia on Tuesday. Upwards of fifty thousand dollars worth are now circulating in that city.

The operation of the Tax bill has been postponed by the Secretary of the Treasury until the 1st of September, the law having given Mr. Chase that power. The machinery necessary to carry the provisions of the act into effect could not be put in working order by the 1st of August, and hence the postponement.

No business of public interest or moment was transacted at the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday. Mr. Casserly's weekly statistical report shows that 3,109 emigrants arrived here last week, making the whole number of emigrants landed here since January 1, 41,606; and that the balance of commutation money to the credit of the Board is $38,004 08.

Stocks were higher yesterday, though the amount of business was small. Government sixes rallied ¼ per cent; railway stocks ¼ to 1 cent from Tuesday's depression; exchange per cent. Money was abundant at 5 per cent: exchange dull at 130 a ¼. Gold fell to 119 at the first board, and closed at 119 bid.

There was a pause in the cotton market yesterday. Spinners, having bought pretty freely within the past week, were mostly out of market. The extreme views of holders also tended to check sales. To have forced transactions would have required some concession in prices. The business done did not exceed 100 bales. Quotations ranged from 49c. a 50c. for middling uplands, while small lots were reported at a trifle below the inside figure. Flour was heavy and sales moderate, and in some cases at a decline of 5c. per barrel, owing to light receipts and lower freights to Liverpool. Wheat was firmer and 1c. to 2c. higher, while sales were tolerably active. Corn was firmer, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was in better request and more active, with sales of mess at $10 87½, and $8 75 a $8 87½ for prime. Sugars were steady and active, with sales of 2,053 hhds. Coffee was firm and sales limited. Freights were heavy and irregular, especially to Liverpool. Wheat fluctuated between 13d. a 13½d. in bulk and bags, while flour was engaged at 3s. 6d. To London wheat, in bulk and bags, was at 13½d. a 14d., and flour at 3s. 9d. a 4s., with engagements at the latter figure.

Important Movements in Washington—The New War Programme.

The telegraphic advices which we publish this morning from Washington throw a flood of light upon the late ministerial and military consultations in that quarter, and especially upon the order of July 22, from the War Department, defining the enforcement of the Confiscation act.

It thus appears that, between the republican radicals and conservatives, the Cabinet has been upon the verge of a complete dissolution; that Mr. Seward had made up his mind to resign his position if his conciliatory and magnanimous counsels were to be superseded by the violent measures demanded by our abolition fanatics; that his retirement would have led to an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet, and that to avoid such embarrassments at this crisis, and especially to retain the invaluable services of Mr. Seward in the State Department, the President has resolved to harmonize as far as possible the execution of the Confiscation and Militia acts with the conservative war policy which thus far has marked every act of his, or message, order, or proclamation.

Thus Mr. Seward has triumphed over the radicals; but, through the skilful management of the President, there will, in our opinion, be no immediate perturbation from any change whatever in the Cabinet. Mr. Secretary Chase may feel somewhat vexed and perplexed; Mr. Secretary Stanton may be sorely disappointed, and the radical leaders of both houses of Congress may find it difficult to suppress their indignation and wrath; but the army and the country will cordially endorse the wisdom, expediency and propriety of the President's course. He has chosen to adhere to his own well considered, tried and approved line of action, rather than plunge his administration and the country into the chaos of a remorseless abolition crusade. With the great body of our loyal people at his back, President Lincoln has nothing to fear; for if, in the conduct of this war, our domineering abolition factionists have failed to take the lead, they must make a virtue of necessity and be content to follow.

We could ask no better nor more conclusive evidence of the maintenance of the President's Union war policy, in the new campaign and the new department which has been inaugurated, than the appointment of General Halleck as the General-in-Chief commanding all the land forces of the United States. His Order No. 3, excluding negroes of all descriptions from the lines of his army at Corinth, for which he doubtless had good military reasons, marks him, nevertheless, as the most objectionable of all our generals to our abolition faction. His promotion, therefore, to the important post so long occupied by General Scott is a decided rebuff to those boisterous radicals of the school of Sumner, Wade and Chandler. The President, looking simply to a systematic, well ordered and energetic prosecution of the war, has given the chief direction of our armies to General Halleck, because he has proved himself in every way eminently qualified for the task, and his conservative views on the negro and slavery questions have unquestionably rendered him only the more acceptable.

We accept this Executive order of July 22, and this appointment of General Halleck, as full of promise and encouragement. We anticipate now another campaign of Union victories in the field—East and West—and an end to all serious reverses. It only remains for the government to push forward with energy the all important work of reinforcing our two all important armies in Virginia. To this end, if the fresh troops called for come in too slowly under our volunteering system, we say again—and every loyal man in the Union will say—call out the militia. We have a militia reserve of two millions of loyal fighting men. Call out the three or five hundred thousand of them if wanted, and let us push forward our forces in overwhelming strength upon the great army of the rebellion, and put it down, as we can, before the coming winter, or this war may linger on for years, and until the whole country is impoverished, if not utterly ruined, as the great model republic of the earth.

We have nothing meantime to fear in the way of foreign intervention. As will be seen by our Washington special despatches, there is a satisfactory understanding between our government and the Emperor Napoleon, which will keep the ruling aristocracy of England on the side of peace. We have, too, in the reception of our Minister, Mr. Cameron, at St. Petersburg, the most cordial reaffirmation of the sympathies of the sagacious Emperor of Russia. Mr. Seward, in his masterly management of our foreign relations, has secured us against any immediate danger of foreign intervention; and so, now, while the field is clear and open before us, the country looks to President Lincoln to bring this war to an end before winter! It can be done. We have the men and means for the work in the greatest abundance, and they are at the service of the government. Let the President use them with half the energy displayed by Davis and his confederates, and they will be extinguished in a brief campaign. We must rely upon the consciousness of our superior strength against a desperate enemy; but we must exercise this strength if we would reduce him to submission. The strength and the issue are in the hands of President Lincoln.

Important Political Developments.—The Albany despatch which we publish this morning foreshadows a political revolution in this State of the greatest significance at this juncture of our national affairs. The radicals, or, as they are now called, "the infernal republicans," under the lead of Sumner and Greeley and their abolition associates in the Emancipation League and elsewhere, have kept up such an incessant clatter that it looked as though they had clear sailing. But it appears that while they were spending their time in idle words, with the intention of browbeating the President into their plans for the total destruction of our armies and the success of Jeff. Davis, skilful engineers have been at work devising and preparing plans for their complete overthrow in this State. The article which we published a few days since from the Albany *Evening Journal*, in which the Sumner and Greeley school of politicians were directly charged with uniting the South, and characterizing their work as more than incendiary and infernal, was significant that we were on the eve of important political combinations which would secure a complete revolution in the political affairs of this State. It now turns out that that article was but the result of a new union already formed, with a change in front of the political batteries of the two powerful central organizations at Albany, and that henceforth the infernal republicans of the Sumner and Greeley school will be forced to shift for themselves, and seek the aid of their natural allies, the secession sympathizers in our midst.

This new movement on the political chessboard is nothing more nor less than a union of the conservative democrats and republicans on General John A. Dix for Governor—a Union officer, who has been in the service of his country ever since the commencement of the rebellion, and has proved a safe and efficient commander—with William H. Seward for United States Senator. The latter gentleman, having for a long time labored in the Cabinet against the schemes of the infernal republicans, until the President has triumphed over them and planted himself on the side of the Union and the constitution, is now, it is said, desirous of returning to the Senate, where he can meet the infernal band in their own den. This announcement, coming, as it does, upon the heels of President Lincoln's action in reference to the Confiscation bill, forms an important chapter in the history of our country. In times like these the public look to men instead of party resolutions or party platforms for the signs of the times, and upon them they centre their hopes and fears of the future. Around representative men, and not high sounding resolves, the people will rally. If, then, as our Albany despatch indicates, the two Albany Regencies have thrown aside all party differences and united upon the above plan for the purpose of centering the entire conservative element upon General Dix for Governor, no person can doubt the result or have the least fear but that the infernal republicans—of which the *Tribune* is the special organ—will be forced to the wall in this State, and what little power they have be taken from them. Let this plan be carried out by the conservatives in all the other loyal States, and the defeat which they have just been compelled to submit to by the firmness of the President on the Confiscation bill will prove their final rout, and the end of their incendiary, infernal and diabolical proceedings in Congress.

The Designs of France—Foreign Intervention in America.—We perceive that the Paris correspondents of some American journals, who are in the habit of picking up their information from the secessionists in the French capital and from the philosophers and *savants* who surround Persigny, announce that the Emperor of the French is about to interfere in our war. Such correspondents would be more at home in reading "Eloisa and Abelard" than finding out the secrets of diplomacy. It is true that Persigny desires that Napoleon should interpose in the quarrel, and he is very industrious in backing up the interests of the Confederates at every opportunity. But he cannot succeed; for, as we lately stated, there is the most positive assurance from the lips of the Emperor himself that he will not meddle with the internal troubles of the United States.

Moreover, we have advices from Washington that Mr. Seward, on the part of the American government, and M. Mercier, on the part of the French, have come to an agreement by which Napoleon will be permitted to collect the debts and exact the indemnity for claims from Mexico, on condition of his not forming any alliance with England to carry out a policy of intervention in the United States. In other words, if he will let our government work its will in the Southern States our government will let him do as he pleases in Mexico, particularly as he would anticipate the Confederates in their designs upon that republic, and oust them from its fertile soil and immense resources. Union with Mexico, to compensate for the territorial loss of the Northern States, is the ambitious purpose of the leaders of the rebellion. A great Southern empire, of which the Southern Cross is the symbol, is to be built up out of Mexico and Central America. Such is the programme of Jeff. Davis & Co. But Napoleon will baffle their designs. He will be permitted by the American republic—the only Power that can interfere with him—to carry out his views in Mexico; and thus the Southern confederacy, even if it should succeed in achieving its independence, will be hemmed in on every side like a scorpion girt with flame, and its dreams of expansion will melt away like mist before the morning sun.

American Feeling Against England.—The English journals used to declare that the American feeling against England was merely the babble of the mob. They are now beginning to admit that it is the steadfast sentiment of our best classes, and are speculating vaguely as to its cause. We can very easily tell why the American people cherish a bad feeling against England. They know that for the last thirty years the English aristocracy has been trying to break up this Union by fostering and encouraging the anti-slavery sentiment—our sole weakness. They know that when this rebellion began the aristocrats of England took advantage of the chance to destroy us, and joined heart and hand with the slaveholding rebels. They know that this rebellion was born in Exeter Hall, nurtured by the English aristocracy, armed from English arsenals, and supported by English sympathy and assistance. They know that abolition England is the only friend of the slaveholding confederacy. They know that the secession sympathies, like the former abolition sympathies of England, are only assumed to decently mask the English hatred of this country, which the English journals pronounce "a nuisance among nations." Knowing these facts, is it at all wonderful that the American people heartily hate and despise the governing classes of despicable old England?

Development of Radical Treason Against the Government.—Yesterday the New York *Tribune* contained a treasonable leading article, double leaded, under the caption of "A Wet Blanket." Its object was to assail the chief magistrate, because the policy touching the negro, announced in his order to the army, does not meet with the approbation of the radicals. The President is in favor of using the blacks only as "laborers." The *Tribune* wants to elevate them to the level of white men, by putting arms in their hands. The President, moreover, does not guarantee them any emancipation, but, on the contrary, orders an account to be taken of the labor they may perform and the expenses of their support, as if to adjust a settlement hereafter with their masters. Indeed, the *Tribune* interprets the order of the President as recognizing the rights of the Southern white man in the services of the negro slave, and as contemplating the return to him of his bond servant at the end of the war. In this important manifesto it will be seen that the magnanimous policy of Mr. Seward has prevailed, and its effect upon the border States may be regarded as most salutary. The whole tenor of the article in the *Tribune* is treasonable, and such sentiments ought not to be permitted to go forth. They are, to say the least, seditious, contaminating, disloyal and revolutionary, and are calculated to do as great mischief as the speech of Senator Chandler. If the organ of the Jacobins be not put down in time, it may give the government more trouble than it now anticipates. The baffled conspirators are as desperate as wounded bears. Let them be despatched before they can do any further mischief.

The New Tariff.—The English journals are in a fury about the new tariff. This shows that the tariff is just the right thing, and that it touches John Bull to the quick—that is to say, the pocket. Some of the English papers consider our tariff "a declaration of war against England." Very well; let England accept the challenge and see what will become of her. We think that we should very soon convince her that we could pass any tariff we liked without asking her consent. To read the effusions of these English numskulls, one would imagine that the United States were yet colonies of Great Britain, and had never achieved their independence. Let England abuse and berate Canada, and leave us to mind our own affairs. The English have encouraged this rebellion until they have lost all their cotton, and now they are about to lose their best market. They are very rightly served; and if they need a flogging to convince them of the fact we are just the people to accommodate them.

Seceding from Civilization.—An English journal says that the American people are "seceding from civilization." Now, modern European civilization consists in making war in the most scientific and effective manner; for that is the chief result of all the progress of European nations. But we have already made such discoveries in the art of war as to place us far ahead of Europe, and we can claim, therefore, to have reached the perfection of modern civilization. By and by, when this war is over, we intend to invent a new civilization for ourselves—a civilization which shall promote peace instead of war, and which shall bring blessings instead of curses to mankind. When that time comes Europe will discover that we have not seceded from civilization, but that true civilization has seceded from Europe.

American Bankers in London.—Mr. Bates (of the firm of Baring Brothers) and Mr. Peabody, the American bankers in London, are Americans by birth, but seem to have become aliens and enemies of this country by education. They have both accumulated large fortunes from their dealings with this country, and now, in the time of our trial, they denounce our government, applaud the rebels, discredit our stocks, send them here for sale, and attempt to drain our market of specie. Mr. Thurlow Weed asserts that Mr. Peabody is a loyal man; but Mr. Weed was fresh from Peabody's dinner table when he made that assertion, and facts are very much stronger than even Mr. Weed's word. Loyal Americans in Europe will do well to take a note of the course of Messrs. Bates and Peabody, and act accordingly.

The New Recruits—Where is the Medical Inspector?—Numerous communications similar to the following are daily sent to us:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

You would greatly oblige a very great many who are anxious to volunteer for the war by publishing information in regard to the payment of the United States and New York State bounties for regiments and batteries now in the field—where, when and by whom paid, and what is meant by the published order that a man must be specially examined and passed for the State bounty.

VOLUNTEER.

The volunteer has to be examined by a medical officer, appointed by the State, before he can receive his bounty. It was announced several days ago that Dr. Wm. H. Thompson had received the appointment for this district; but none of the recruiting officers can find him, and hence there is great delay in filling up the regiments.

The Herald's Popularity.—Taking one of our articles as a text for an outburst of rage and spite against the new tariff, the London *Times* speaks of the Herald as "the most popular paper of New York." We are sorry that we cannot return the *Times'* compliment. It is the most unpopular paper we know of, except the New York *Tribune*, and the Herald can endure anything better than its praises.

Wallack's Theatre.—This evening has been selected by General Thomas Francis Meagher for his promised visit to Wallack's beautiful theatre. He will be accompanied by his staff and several of our most prominent citizens. That his reception will be a warm one we have not the least doubt; for every arrangement is being perfected by the management to give the affair *eclat*. The theatre is to be brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, and upon the entrance of the distinguished visitors Koppitz's superb orchestra will perform the national anthem, and during the evening several popular Irish airs.

Sword Presentation to Lieutenant Knox.—A very handsome sword, belt, sash, epaulets, &c., were last evening presented to Lieutenant E. M. Knox, of Battery B, Irish Brigade, by the associates and friends of the young lieutenant. Mr. J. Higgenson made the presentation, on behalf of the donors, in a neat speech, which was patriotically replied to by the recipient. The ceremony took place in the presence of a very large number of friends, and passed off very agreeably. Lieutenant Knox is the only son of Knox, the hatter, of this city, and has previously served for some time, with credit, in Virginia. He starts for the seat of war on the 1st of next month.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT GREENVILLE.

Capture of the Town by Guerillas.

The Militia of the State to be Organized at Once,

&c., &c., &c.

St. Louis, July 23, 1862.

A merchant of Fredericktown has arrived here, and reports that a desperate fight had taken place at Greenville, Wayne county, Mo., between a band of guerillas and two companies of State militia stationed at that place.

The militia, under the command of Captain Leeper, were surprised by the guerillas, who were under the command of a man named Reeves.

The guerillas made the attack at daylight, very suddenly and fiercely, no pickets being out to apprise our men of their approach.

Captain Leeper and forty-eight of his men are reported killed and a large number wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

The rebels took possession of the town.

Governor Gamble has issued the following special order:—

Headquarters, State of Missouri,
Adjutant General's Office, St. Louis, July 22, 1862.

The existence of numerous bands of guerillas in different parts of the State, who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the government under which they have always lived, renders it necessary that most stringent measures should be adopted to punish all such crime and destroy such bands.

Brigadier General Schofield, in command of the Missouri State Militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the State into companies, regiments and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized as he may judge necessary for the purpose of putting down all marauders and defending peaceable citizens of the State.

General Schofield has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri, for the purpose of exterminating the guerillas that infest the State.

Every able bodied man able to bear arms, and subject to military duty, is ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military post, and report for duty to the commanding officer.

Every man must bring whatever arms he can procure, and those who have no arms will be supplied by the Ordnance Department as quickly as possible.

All arms and ammunition, of whatsoever kind, not in the hands of the loyal militia, will be taken possession of and seized for the public benefit.

Six days after the date of this order are allowed for every man fit for duty to report to the commanding officer of the nearest military post and be enrolled.

All persons so enrolled will be regarded as belonging to the active militia in the State until further orders.

The commanding officer of the post is authorized to give furloughs to such men of this militia force as cannot be absent from their business without serious detriment, or such as are not needed for present service. Such leaves of absence will in no case be for a longer time than ten days, and may be revoked at any time, at the discretion of the officer granting them.

The militia thus organized will be governed by the Articles of War and the Army Regulations, and will be subject to the orders of the officers of United States troops, or of the Missouri militia regularly mustered into the service, and who may be assigned to their command.

St. Louis, July 23, 1862.

The Provost Marshal General has issued an order forbidding the sale or transfer by dealers to individuals of arms or ammunition of any character, under the penalty of arrest and imprisonment of the offender during the war.

All dealers, whether agents or owners, in this division, are required immediately to make an inventory of all the arms and ammunition on hand, stating the quantity, class and value of such inventory, to be filed at the office of the Provost Marshal within three days, accompanied by affidavits that it is a full and correct statement, and that the values affixed are fair and the usual charges for the same.

Should it become necessary to take possession of said arms and ammunition for the use of the militia called into service to exterminate the guerilla bands, such possession will be taken and proper receipts given.

The removal or transfer of arms or ammunition from one point to another of this division, except by the loyal militia, is forbidden. Any person guilty of such removal will be held as an enemy to the State and guilty of aiding the enemy.

The persons and property of all citizens are subordinate to the common weal, and it is expected that loyal citizens will render implicit obedience, and report to the nearest local provost marshal or military commandant any violation of this order.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Louisville, July 23, 1862.

Yesterday morning trains from Nashville, northward, and Louisville southward, met at Mitchellsville, and both returned, owing to the report that a thousand rebel cavalry were near Richland, Tennessee.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, sent 1,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery to Henderson, which arrived there in the morning. Simultaneously one of our gunboats went up the river with considerable force to protect the Union residents.

Gen. Boyle also sent orders to Col. Garvin, commanding at Henderson, to use vigorous measures to clear the rebels out of the adjoining counties.

Gen. Greene Clay Smith telegraphs from Stanford that he is still pursuing Morgan. Gen. Boyle replies:—Capture him, or drive him out of the State.

The despatch from Cincinnati last night, stating that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band from Mount Sterling, &c., is without foundation.

Nashville, July 23, 1862.

The Louisville train came through all safe. Conductor Taylor reports the road clear. The alarm arose from the appearance at Richland of about thirty Richmond rebels on their way home.

The rebel Forrest has skedaddled from before Nashville. There are no doubts about the safety of the city.

The Duck river bridge has been repaired. The road is clear to Pulaski via Columbia.

Nashville, July 23—P. M.

The train arrived on time. The venerable Bishop J. Soule, of the Methodist church, was among the passengers. He was semi-paralyzed on the journey hither.

General Smith's forces have arrived at Somerset, pursuing Morgan. Morgan's forces had crossed Cumberland Gap, retreating into Tennessee.

City Intelligence.

The Postage Stamp Currency.—The applications at the Post Office for large purchases of stamps to be used as a currency medium continuing to be very numerous, Mr. Abram Wakeman, our city Postmaster, yesterday issued the following order:—

Purchasers of postage stamps will only be supplied with such quantities as they require for use in the prepayment of postage, as the Post Office Department is not to furnish stamps for currency.
By order of the Postmaster General.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, July 23, 1862.

This order has occasioned a good deal of uneasiness among persons who have already bought large quantities of stamps of the present issue, lest they prove valueless when the new issue appears. It is expected and hoped, however, that those in use now will be exchanged for the new ones to be given out after the first of August.

The City Directory.—We are desired to state that an error has been discovered in the new City Directory, as to the residence of a prominent auctioneer of this city, Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq. Mr. Bleecker's residence is and has been at 60 East Twenty-fifth street, this city.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

London—Bark Helrem—Mr and Mrs Varney.

Bermuda—Bark Eliza Barss—Mr Jones and family, D N Tucker, Mesdames Masters, Jennings, Godfrey, Llewellyn and child, two Misses Outerbridge, Capt Higgs and lady, Capt Bennett, T Pennison, A Frith, J Romaine—and 4 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

New Orleans—Steamship Roanoke—Eugene Chesse, Jos Alcindor, Francis Arygno and wife, Harry J Spotts, Mr Hall, George Chapman, S B Stack, J C Krenky, S Leeson, C Andree, C A Andree, J S Brownson, George T Doughty, G Julius, John Marie Aubert, Peter Courey, R O Keene, Paul Vicellia, M Amberg, A Houser, Eugene P Clem, T F McGuire, Miss Kennedy, J B Putnam, T Lefon, T Alico, James Metus, Wm A Goodwin, Jno H Keep—total 30.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CRISIS IN THE CABINET.

Threatened Retirement of Mr. Seward.

He Objects to the Policy Involved in the Confiscation Bill.

Inside View of the Administration Policy.

A SECRET TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Mexico the Price of European Non-Intervention.

Why Mr. Seward is Certain There Will be No Foreign War.

Order of the President Appointing General Halleck General-in-Chief,

&c., &c., &c.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

General Halleck Appointed by the President General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.

Executive Mansion, July 11, 1862.

Ordered that Major General Henry W. Halleck be assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States as General-in-Chief, and that he repair to this capital so soon as he can with safety to the positions and operations within the department now under his special charge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Order of the War Department in Respect to Clothing for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, July 23, 1862.

The following is a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 12, 1862:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish extra clothing to all sick and wounded and other soldiers who may have lost the same by the casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the department may prescribe during the existence of the present rebellion.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, it is ordered that the Quartermaster's Department shall issue, upon the requisition of the medical officer in charge of any hospital or depot of sick and wounded soldiers, such regulation clothing necessary to their health and comfort as may be requisite to replace that lost by them by the casualties of war, the necessity of the issue to be certified by the surgeon, and the requisition to be approved by the medical director or medical inspector of the station, such issue to be gratuitous and not charged to the soldier. The Quartermaster General will cause blank requisitions to be furnished to the officers of the various hospitals upon their application.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington, July 23, 1862.

PROBABLE REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET—THREATENED RETIREMENT OF MR. SEWARD.

There is a crisis in the Cabinet. Mr. Seward, who has so ably filled the Department of State, is unsettled as to what his future course shall be, and is desirous of being relieved from the further care of his present position. The reasons for Mr. Seward's indisposition to remain longer in office are well known in political circles here. He objects to the radical policy partially forced upon the President by the Confiscation and Militia acts of the late Congress.

Mr. Seward's idea from the start has been to conduct this war in such a manner as to make a reunion of the States possible. He therefore wished the government to have a record, at the close of hostilities, such as no other nation ever had before at the conclusion of a war. In his conference with Lord Lyons, which was published in the Blue Book of the English Parliament, Mr. Seward informed his lordship that it was the intention of the President, and his own intention, to show to the world an exhibition of magnanimity towards the persons involved in this rebellion such as the world has never yet seen; and this has been the key to the past action of the administration. It favored no harsh measures; not a spy has been hung, not a guerilla executed, except at the instance of subordinates, who had no authority from headquarters. The war has been conducted in a dispassionate spirit, and with a desire to so end it that no future ill will could exist between the two sections of the Union. Mr. Seward is so fully and so thoroughly committed to this view that he is not at all satisfied that it is his duty to remain in the Cabinet, now that a sterner policy has been determined upon. He, and those who believe as he does, reason that the more civilized, more Christian, and higher the motives that animate an army, the better will it fight; that if indiscriminate pillage is permitted; if the sentiment of hate is to replace the patriotic love of the Union, and if all the worst and most savage passions of the Union troops are allowed vent, they will not only be unable to effect their object, but will be poorer fighters therefor. Savages, in his view, will never fight as well as the civilized races, who are not moved by the impulses of passion.

The disasters before Richmond, due to the intermeddling of the abolition fanatics, gave those same agitators a reason for passing through Congress a bill which conflicts with Mr. Seward's notion of how the war should be conducted. The cry for a change in the Cabinet has come up from all parts of the country, and Mr. Seward makes this a reason for asking the President that he shall be one of those who shall retire, so that when the new policy is fairly inaugurated it will not be embarrassed by divisions on the part of the President's "constitutional advisers." If a radical policy is to be pursued, he argues that it is but fair that a radical Cabinet shall have a chance to put it in operation. Hence there have been turmoil and trouble in the Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln is desirous that Mr. Stanton should withdraw, but will not remove him, as he believes that Mr. Stanton is more sinned against than sinning. At the same time Mr. Lincoln is exceedingly anxious to retain Mr. Seward in his present position. There was some little feeling at the commencement of the administration, on the part of the President, against Mr. Seward, on account of the obvious endeavor by the latter to control, in fact to be, the administration. "Honest Old Abe," however, is a marked individual in himself, and assumed the reins of power, leaving Mr. Seward to control the foreign policy of the government, which he has done with marked ability. What the upshot will be no one can tell. The withdrawal of Mr. Seward would probably lead to a recast of the whole Cabinet, and this Mr. Lincoln is not prepared for.

Mr. Seward will consent to remain in his present position only upon the condition that the recent acts of Congress shall be so interpreted as to conform as far as possible to the previous policy of the government, so that no general pillage or destruction of private property in the South shall be permitted, and that slaves shall not be used, except merely as laborers in the army. If such modification is decided upon Mr. Seward may remain in the Cabinet, but not otherwise.

REPORTED SECRET TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The opinion is quite general here that a secret understanding exists between the government of the United States and the Emperor of France respecting the position of the European Powers towards this country. The report is, that early in the history of the administration various measures were proposed and discussed to prevent the interference of France in our affairs, when, finally, it was proposed, through M. Mercier, that if the United States would keep quiet with regard to certain designs France had concerning Mexico, the French government would promise not to interfere in the war between the North and South. This proposition at first took the Cabinet by surprise; but on being discussed it was found that a majority of the Cabinet favored it. Mr.

Lincoln, Mr. Seward and Judge Bates belonged to the old whig party, which always objected to the acquisition of more territory, and which feared especially an addition of States towards the South. They believed it led to a deterioration of the Northern races to occupy tropical countries. Hence they were prepared to give up forever, so far as the United States was concerned, all hope of acquiring Mexico. At that time, when everything was in confusion, and when many believed that the South might succeed in establishing her independence, it was thought to be good policy also to insure the occupation of Mexico by France, so as to give the South one reason less for desiring independence, as the object of the leaders of the rebellion was not to confine themselves to the Southern States of America, but, in time, to absorb Mexico and all the islands of the Gulf. The negotiations were not concluded until Archbishop Hughes reached Paris, and it is alleged that through him this secret understanding was finally arrived at. France promised not to interfere nor to permit England to interfere in the quarrel in this country, and the United States promised not to object, except in the most diplomatic form and for the purpose of concealing the agreement, to the French occupation of Mexico. Hence, amid all the rumors of foreign intervention, Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln have expressed an abiding faith in the peaceful intentions of both France and England. Indeed, no other theory will account for the occupation of Mexico, and for the self control of those two nations with such enormous temptations to interfere as this contest has presented.

CONFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT WITH MILITARY CHIEFS.

The newspaper correspondents who attempted to give the details of an interview between the President and General Halleck last night were badly sold, as no interview occurred, and General Halleck did not see the President until ten o'clock this morning.

The President and Cabinet were closeted to-day with General Halleck for several hours. Generals Pope and Burnside participated in the consultation for a part of the time. The result of this conference will be shown by the prompt execution of a vigorous policy in the conduct of the war. Congress has clothed the President with the requisite authority, and provided the means, and it is the desire of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet advisers to complete the crushing out of the rebellion before Congress shall reassemble. The measures adopted will restore public confidence, and show that the war is to be carried on in earnest.

THE APPOINTMENT OF HALLECK.

The appointment of General Halleck to the command of all the land forces of the United States is regarded as effecting the change in the War Department so loudly demanded by popular opinion. It relieves the Secretary of War of all the management of armies in the field, and leaves to him only the administrative duties of his department, which are, in fact, as much as any secretary and three assistants can possibly attend to.

GENERAL HALLECK'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

General Halleck's trip hither has been quiet and unobstructed. At Harrisburg a crowd cheered him lustily and called for a speech, but he bowed his acknowledgments and did not leave the car. He was on the avenue two or three times to-day, without attendants, and few recognized in the bronzed face, rusty uniform and quick step the person of the Commanding General of all our armies.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S OPINION OF GENERAL HALLECK'S APPOINTMENT.

Major Russell, Paymaster of the marine corps, arrived here to-day. He has been on General McClellan's staff, and has been ordered to report here for the performance of certain duties in the corps. When Major Russell was asked how General McClellan would take the advancement of General Halleck to the position of commanding general, he said that the former would have no envious feeling whatever, but that he would be willing to serve in the ranks.

President Lincoln's order for General Halleck to take command of all the armies of the United States was given immediately after reaching here from General McClellan's camp, and was evidently made after consultation with General McClellan. He certainly desires that a military head shall control the movements of the several army columns.

EFFECT OF GENERAL POPE'S LATEST ORDER.

The order of General Pope, in regard to the arrest of disloyal men within the lines of his army, and the banishment into Dixie of all who will not take the oath of allegiance and give security to observe it, has given great satisfaction here. His officers have already begun the execution of the order.

THE REPORTED PROGRAMME OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

Rebel sympathizers in Baltimore, who are presumed to be well posted in regard to the movements of the enemy, give the following as the programme of their operations:—

Stonewall Jackson, with a moderate force, is to be sent to the valley of the Shenandoah, to keep Gen. Pope occupied there; a small force, under Magruder, is to push down the peninsula to threaten Newport's News, and prevent the removal of the troops from that point, and about fifty thousand men are to be pushed to the James river, below Gen. McClellan's position, while the whole of the rest of the army at Richmond is marched rapidly upon Washington.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to be entertained in official circles here, the impression being that the President's call for three hundred thousand additional volunteers is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole number in less time than was recently anticipated.

There is neither law nor regulation for the acceptance of volunteers otherwise than for three years or the war.

OFFICERS ORDERED TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.

A large number of officers from the Army of the Potomac have been found idling about this city and have been sent back to the peninsula and made to rejoin their regiments.

ENLISTED MEN ON SICK LEAVE.

Complaints are made by many officers of the absence from their regiments of numbers of enlisted men, who have got off on sick leave, and failed to report for duty. The number thus absenting themselves from the army of the Potomac is estimated at many thousands, who are drawing pay on descriptive lists, and are able to return to duty. It is stated that more than a thousand of such enlisted men are skulking in Baltimore, many of them actually engaged in civil employments. Stringent measures are to be taken to compel the return or to punish the desertion of such recreants from duty.

ENLISTMENTS FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

According to an army order just published, for volunteer recruits for old regiments there will be paid a premium of three dollars, and for those entering new regiments a premium of two dollars. The premium may be paid either to the person bringing the recruit or to the recruit in person, in case he presents himself. The month's pay in advance to regular and volunteer recruits will be paid under such regulations as the Paymaster General may establish. During the continuance of the existing war twenty-five dollars of the one hundred bounty previously authorized by act of Congress will be paid to every recruit of the regular and volunteer forces.

GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

An agreement for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners has been consummated between Major General Dix, on behalf of the federal authorities, and Major General Hill, on behalf of the rebels. The detailed terms of this agreement are not yet known at headquarters here, but this government is prepared to carry them out without the least delay.

There are now one hundred and forty-five prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison, under the direction of Provost Marshal Doster. They belong to almost every State in the South.

THE ARMY.

Captain J. G. Sleeley, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, relieved from duty with the Army of Virginia, has been ordered to report for duty to Major General Wool.

Brigadier General Gilmore is ordered to report to Major General McClellan.

Surgeon Haines is assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac.

By direction of the President the Board to retire disabled army officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of August last, will assemble at Washington on the 29th inst. The Board will consist of Brigadier General Philip St. George Cook, United States Army; Colonel H. K. Craig, of the Ordnance Department; Lieutenant Colonel H. Brooks, of the Second artillery; Medical Inspector Coolidge, and Surgeon L. R. Edwards. Major Prince is appointed Receiver of the Board.

The resignation of John M. Wallace, Additional Paymaster, is accepted by the War Department.

THE NAVY.

Commander Dahlgren has entered upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Captain Harwood, his predecessor, has succeeded in the command of the Washington Navy Yard.

THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

Colonel Phelps, the newly appointed Military Governor of Arkansas, left this city to-day. There can be no difference of opinion among men of sense as to the fitness of his selection, but it is to be remembered that the radical Senators denounced the appointment of Military Governors with great severity during the past session. It interfered with their policy of reducing the Southern States to the condition of colonies or dependencies. It is not for this check alone upon the radicals that Mr. Lincoln is entitled, at this time, to the continued confidence of true patriots; but it is for many other things that are transpiring which show that he is far from being the instrument of the fanatical element in Congress.

REAPPOINTMENT OF GENERAL MARCY.

It will be heard with satisfaction by the country that General Marcy has been reappointed Inspector General by the President. The occasion of his non-confirmation by the Senate is attributed to the fact that he brought to this city a copy of the Richmond *Examiner*, which showed the monstrous losses of the rebels in the battles before Richmond, and therefore operated against the radicals in the great effort to supersede General McClellan.

THE ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. Zevaley, Third Assistant Postmaster General, was at the Treasury Department to-day, to request some action by which the Post Office Department might be relieved from the unexpected and pressing demand for postage stamps. It seems, by the authorized statement of the Post Office Department, through the reporter of the Associated Press, that the postage stamps required to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury will not, if affixed to letters, take them to their destination, but they will be good at the post offices for the postal stamps now used. This creates confusion. The best way to avoid this difficulty would be for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the postage stamps required for circulation, and account to the Post Office Department for the value thereof. If he is not to issue the veritable stamps required to carry a letter through the mails, but only such as will procure from postmasters those that will effect that object, then his stamps should be large and gaudy engraved, in order to prevent counterfeiting.

THE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been regularly besieged by engravers and lithographers of every description for the contract to execute the stamps required by the provisions of the internal tax law. On account of the impossibility of preparing the machinery for the execution of this work by the government itself in time the Secretary has been compelled to give out the contract to those who have the material ready to do the work. This necessity is regretted, as the government should own exclusively all the materials and machinery used in engraving and printing its stamps and notes.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the award of the contract for paper for the new demand notes. Experienced engravers suggest that the only safety for the government is to purchase a paper mill and make its own paper, besides having its own Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The machinery erected in the Treasury building is for the stamping, and not the printing, of United States notes, as erroneously stated yesterday.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NAVAL EXPENSES.

The Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, provides for expenditures to the amount of forty-three millions of dollars. Of that amount eleven millions are for equipment and repair of vessels; five millions for ordnance, &c., and three millions for transport vessels and additional steamers. Authority is given for purchasing ground to extend the Boston Navy Yard, and also for augmenting the hospital grounds, &c., at Portsmouth, N. H. The spirit ration is abolished, and the President is authorized to appoint ten midshipmen at large from sons of officers who have served their country with distinction in the military service.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

New Political Combination—Union Between the Democracy and Conservative Republicans—General John A. Dix for Governor and Wm. H. Seward for United States Senator—The Infernal Republicans to be Put Down at all Hazards, &c.

ALBANY, July 23, 1862.

The editorial article of the Albany *Evening Journal*, copied in yesterday's HERALD has attracted universal attention and created general alarm among the radicals or "infernal" republicans, as they are called. Coming, as it did, just before the assembling of the political committees at this place, it has a significant bearing, especially since it is understood that it was from the pen of Thurlow Weed. It is understood to be a signal for separation between the conservative and "infernal" republicans, and is but one of the first developments of the contemplated union between the two Regencies in the coming election for Governor and members of Congress.

The knowing ones assert that the conservative republicans and the democrats are to unite on Gen. John A. Dix for Governor, and that Wm. H. Seward will be returned by the next Legislature to the United States Senate. It will be remembered that the name of Dix was put forward by the Democratic Convention when it assembled here, and the final agreement between the democratic and conservative leaders was effectually announced by the *Evening Journal* in the editorial referred to above. Any person who has carefully watched the movements of a certain class of politicians could have long since discovered that a union between the two Regencies of this State, in support of the policy of the President, would be effected in the coming campaign; but in what form or in what manner was not positively understood. That the programme now is Dix for Governor and Seward for United States Senator you can fully rely upon.

Where the "infernal" republicans will now go no one can positively state, but it is presumed that they will organize their party with some one of their numerous leaders for Governor and Greeley for United States Senator, take Senator Chandler's treasonable speech for their platform and go into the contest. They will not be strong enough to accomplish anything save their own ruin, without uniting with some faction; and with the union between the conservatives there will be none left except the secession sympathizers, or the class which has been so largely represented in Fort Lafayette. With a union with that class the "infernal" republicans will be in their element, and thus show to the world their true feelings, and be openly laboring for the object which heretofore they have worked for under the Union dodge—the success of the Southern confederacy.

From all this it will be readily seen that we are on the eve of important political changes, many of which will account for much that has recently taken place. Look out for a regular thunder storm and universal howling among the infernal republicans.

Meeting of the Legislative and Republican State Committees.

ALBANY, July 23, 1862.

The Republican and Legislative Committees met at the Delavan House to-day. Vacancies in the sub committees were filled, when a recess was taken to enable the sub-committees to confer and report to both committees.

The Republican State Committee reassembled this afternoon, when the sub-committee reported the following call, as agreed upon by the joint Conference Committee:—

At a meeting of the Republican and Legislative Caucus Committee, held at the Delavan House, in the city of Albany, July 23, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That a Union State convention be held at Syracuse on the 24th day of September next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the nomination of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be supported at the next November election; that all republicans, all democrats and all loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, in putting down the rebellion, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the republican Union members of the Legislature, held at Albany, April 18, 1862, are invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly district to such convention.

Resolved, That we recommend that in all counties or Assembly districts, where there are republican and Union committees, they unite in one call, and that in those counties where there is but one committee, that the convention be called by that committee.

The report was adopted on the part of the Republican State Committee, and this fact being known to the Legislative Union Committee, a joint meeting was held. After the usual congratulations on the part of the officers of the respective committees, Mr. Dart, from the Republican State Committee, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we are in favor of an active, earnest and energetic prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed and treason punished, and that to attain that end we are in favor of the government employing and using every means consistent with civilized warfare within its reach.

The motion was seconded by Judge Tremaine, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Three vociferous cheers were then given for the Union, when the joint convention adjourned sine die.

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, July 16, 1862.

Arrival of the Connecticut and Rhode Island—Effect of the News from the North—News from the Westward—Brilliant Affair of the Rhode Island on the Coast of Galveston—She Destroys an English Rebel Schooner and Plants the Stars and Stripes on the Shores of Texas—News from Galveston, Ship Island, Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Mark's, Cedar Keys and Tampa—Capture and Probable Death of Acting Master Stearns, Commanding the United States Schooner Beauregard—Outrageous Affair on Board the United States Bark Amanda—Movements of the Squadron—Arrival of the British War Steamer Landrail, &c., &c.

The Connecticut and Rhode Island both arrived last evening at about the same hour, the former bringing us New York papers to the 10th inst. When the Connecticut anchored it was about dark, and in the course of half an hour all sorts of rumors were afloat respecting the news, the majority of which led us to suppose that McClellan had been badly whipped; and it was not until the newspaper mail had been received, and the HERALD carefully read, that we discovered "the boot to be on the other leg," and that not only were we not whipped, but that in fact McClellan was stronger than ever.

While we all mourn the great loss sustained, still we feel it will have its influence beneficially; for it will nerve our forces to renewed efforts, and cause our men to feel that they are all heroes, and make them fight the harder to sustain their present glorious and well earned reputation. "We will have Richmond;" so says McClellan and we believe him, and that what he says will be carried out.

It is not singular the effect the rumors had last evening upon our loyal population. Curses loud and deep could be heard on every side upon the *Tribune*, Horace Greeley and men of like nature, who not only have been the first cause of the present war, but who have since its commencement added so much fuel to the flame, and who have striven might and main to destroy General McClellan and his army—and only for the purpose of saving their own political opinions, and to carry out their designs respecting the nigger. Had Mr. Greeley, or Phillips, or any other of their tribe made his appearance in the streets of Key West, last evening, he would in a very short time have discovered the fact that some tar still remains on hand, and that although we are sadly in want of poultry at times, still enough geese could be found to furnish the feathers necessary to cover the tar.

The Rhode Island brings but little of interest, as everything to the westward is comparatively quiet. I am, however, indebted to Commander Trenchard for a few items. The Rhode Island has the honor, I believe, of being the first vessel to replant the Stars and Stripes on the soil of Texas, and it was done, too, on the Fourth of July. A good omen.

On the morning of the Fourth of July, the Rhode Island being about seventeen miles to the southward and westward of Galveston, a sail was made close in with the land. The Rhode Island stood towards her, but as soon as her character was discovered by the stranger, she immediately put her helm up and ran ashore. The day being fine and the water smooth, the Rhode Island ran close into the beach, and discovering a force of cavalry on shore, together with men on foot, who were evidently unloading the vessel, she opened fire with shell, which had the effect to cause them to run with all speed to a safer locality. Three boats from the Rhode Island were then armed and manned, under command of Acting Master Pennell, executive officer of the Rhode Island, assisted by Paymaster Douglass and Assistant Engineer McCutcheon, and proceeded to the vessel, covered by the guns of the Rhode Island, and under instructions from Commander Trenchard to examine if the vessel could be gotten off, and if not to destroy her. They succeeded in boarding the vessel without molestation, and found her to be the English schooner Richard O'Brien, from Jamaica for Matamoras. She had been, a few days previous, boarded by the United States steamers Hatteras and De Soto, and warned off the coast. Captain Trenchard is of the opinion that she is a Confederate vessel, and having succeeded in running the blockade changed her flag in Jamaica, as her papers had the appearance of being recently made out.

Mr. Pennell, on boarding the vessel, found that she had bilged, and that getting her off would be impossible. He therefore, following his instructions, filled all the boats with valuable drugs, of which a large part of her cargo consisted, then set the vessel on fire and returned to the ship. The schooner, with the balance of her cargo, part of which had been landed before the Rhode Island hove in sight, was entirely consumed.

While the boats were away, Captain Trenchard had observed another vessel in what had the appearance of being a lake or lagoon, separated apparently from the ocean by only a narrow neck of sand. He, wishing to destroy her also, if possible, ordered Mr. Pennell to start again, and if on landing, he found it possible, to haul his boat over the sand, and serve vessel number two as he had done the first. The party again landed, protected by the Rhode Island guns, in safety; but on reaching the shore discovered the narrow sand spit to be at least a mile wide, thus rendering their second expedition fruitless, for hauling boats that distance was simply an impossibility under any circumstances, much less through an enemy's country. While they were ashore Captain Trenchard discovered a larger force of cavalry approaching; but a few well directed shells caused them to halt, and a few more to turn tail and run for it. As soon as they had left, and seeing that the vessel our party were after could not be destroyed, the recall was made, and Mr. Pennell and his command returned on board. Mr. Pennell had, on landing, planted the Stars and Stripes on the beach, and kept it flying there until he left, bringing it, as well as all his party, off in safety, and accomplishing the most important part of his expedition.

The United States steamer Montgomery is off Brazos; the United States frigate Santee off Galveston. At the latter point no operations have yet taken place, and it is not probable that there will be until later in the season. Galveston is now getting to be a very important point, and it strikes your correspondent that a very different vessel from the old Santee frigate should be placed there to establish an effective blockade. A light draught, swift steamer should be there, or, what would be better, two of them. The hurricane season is now rapidly approaching, and the Santee is not only in an unsuitable, but very unsafe position. Should she be unfortunate enough to encounter one at her present anchorage, she would, in all probability, go down at her anchors or on shore. The Santee's proper place at this season would be in the harbor and off the town of Pensacola, where she could serve the double purpose of covering the few troops now there, and at the same time answer for store and hospital ship.

The United States steamers Hatteras and De Soto are between the passes of the Mississippi and the Sabine Pass, also the schooner Kittatinny. We have no news from that section. Running the blockade there is about "played out;" for their being deprived of the Mississippi river, thereby shutting them off, as it were, from the west of Dixie, and the population of that portion of Louisiana being now able to supply themselves from New Orleans, they are prevented from getting anything like the prices they formerly obtained—that is, before New Orleans was opened.

The HERALD's correspondent at New Orleans furnishes all news from that quarter, and those above Vicksburg will have the pleasant task of recording the fall of that city and its fortifications; for Flag Officer Farragut, having joined company with Flag Officer Davis, the news of the fall of Vicksburg must reach New York by way of Cairo long before they can have it in New Orleans.

Ship Island is quiet as usual, and its name is hardly ever mentioned, except in connection with the arrival of army and navy stores, coal, &c., &c.

From off Mobile I have nothing to communicate. The blockade is effective in every sense of the word, and will remain so until we are ready to attack Fort Morgan, which will not be, I fear, for some time yet. This is the only exposed position for our vessels during the hurricane season between here and the Texas boundary—a great improvement we all must acknowledge since last summer. Had Captain Porter been allowed to operate with his fleet of bomb vessels and steamers when he desired to do so, Mobile Bay would before this have afforded us a safe harbor during the expected bad weather, and Fort Morgan would now be garrisoned by Union troops.

From Pensacola we have no other news than that brought by the Star of the South. Everything is very quiet. Our troops are well intrenched, and perfectly secure. The pickets are about four miles outside of the intrenchments, and remain unmolested, the rebels having evidently given up guerilla fighting, finding it not profitable. Our forces there are in excellent health and well satisfied, as they are, generally speaking, comfortably located in the houses of citizens who have been fools enough to leave and seek the interior. The few inhabitants remaining in Pensacola are very poor. They have no money, and are depending upon our commissary for the means of subsistence.

At Apalachicola the blockade is effective, our vessels being inside the harbor, and in plain view of the city. We hear nothing of any garrison being there, or any attempt to construct fortifications, although a well grounded report to that effect was in circulation some time since. Apalachicola should have been occupied long ago by our forces. It appears to have escaped the memory of the government that Apalachicola is the fourth cotton port in the country, and I have no doubt, had it been occupied when taken possession of by the Mercedita and Sagamore, much cotton would have been shipped by those who now have it stowed away, if only to prevent its being burned by the rebel soldiers.

At St. Marks everything has been very quiet since the rebels were shelled by the Tahoma and Somerset, and their barracks, &c., destroyed at Lighthouse Point. That has proved a lesson to them, and an act of retaliation for having murdered in cold blood—you can call it nothing else than murder—the unfortunate men belonging to the boat's crew from the Kingfisher.

I have now to record another unfortunate affair, wherein an excellent officer has, by his rashness, in all probability, lost his life, with that of two others, and his boat's crew taken prisoners by the enemy. The United States schooner Beauregard, Acting Master Stearns commanding, has for some time past been cruising in the neighborhood of Dead Man's Bay, between Cedar Keys and St. Marks. A few days since, as I hear it, Capt. Stearns discovered a small boat at the mouth of one of the creeks or bayous, containing several men. He immediately manned his own boat, took charge of her in person and gave chase; he followed the boat up the creek for some distance, they evidently enticing him on, until he ran into an ambush, when he was fired upon, and, as the news from Cedar Keys informs us, he with two others fell, and the boat with the balance of her crew captured. Captain Stearns was an excellent officer and pleasant gentleman; he was appointed to the command of the Beauregard by Flag Officer McKean, and was most enthusiastic in his profession, so much so that he has allowed his zeal to overstep the bounds of prudence, and his death has been the consequence. It has only been about three weeks since that he sent in the schooner Lucy, of Nassau, a prize, taken in Dead Man's Bay, and now we have to record his probable death. An apology master from the Somerset was ordered to the temporary command of the Beauregard.

The United States steamer Somerset is at Cedar Keys, or in that neighborhood. She takes a short cruise around the coast, and has picked up one or two prizes in that way. She has been a most fortunate as well as useful vessel since attached to this squadron.

Having gone the rounds of the Gulf, I now return to Key West, having given all the items of interest from this point. We have now in port the San Jacinto, flagship; Quaker City, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Tahoma, steamers; Frigate St. Lawrence and barks Kingfisher and Amanda. The steamer Santiago de Cuba sailed to-day on a cruise. Her executive officer, Lieutenant Hawley, U. S. N., has been condemned by a medical board, and goes home in the Rhode Island; Lieutenant Smith (second), of the San Jacinto, takes his place on board the Santiago. I regret to hear of a most disgraceful affair that occurred on board the bark Amanda, on the 4th of July, while at anchor off the west coast of Florida. It appears they had a grand jollification on the 4th, in which everybody participated. At two o'clock on the morning of the 5th the row commenced, all owing to the effects of rum, and, to use the Captain's own words, "They fit from two A. M. till one P. M." The crew took possession of the vessel, confining the officers to the cabin; they then broke into the spirit room and filled the mess kettles with whiskey, and drank as they wanted it; they then got so outrageous that they trained the rifled gun on the fore castle aft, so as to better control the officers. Immediately on the Amanda's arrival the ringleaders were confined in double irons, and the Captain placed under arrest on board the guard ship.

Her Majesty's steamer Landrail arrived here to-day from New Orleans, bound to Jamaica. She is now coaling from the English bark that put in here a few days since, leaky, and will leave in a day or two. I am informed that her officers were invited to a Union ball in New Orleans, and that two of them had the consummate impudence to make their appearance thereat, with secession cockades on their persons. They were immediately kicked out of the room, which served them right; and they will have no more attention paid them here than absolutely necessary. Her Majesty's ship Rinaldo is hourly expected, and will also take coal.

I am requested by the officers of the Rhode Island to report the conduct of the commander of the bark Hamilton, of New York, which vessel the Rhode Island fell in with the day before she reached this port. She refused to show her colors, and when boarded by an officer from the Rhode Island, her commander abused the officer in the most outrageous manner. The owners of this vessel may see the above, and by it be induced to give this fellow a few lessons in politeness on his return to New York. The Hamilton cleared a few days since from this port for St. Jago de Cuba.

The Rhode Island will not leave until the morning of the 18th; consequently I may be able to pick up something to-morrow. The Connecticut, Lieutenant Barret commanding, leaves to-morrow morning at daylight for the westward, having met with unusual despatch, although having had more business than usual to attend to.

KEY WEST, July 17, 1862.

Arrival of Her Majesty's Steam Sloop-of-War Rinaldo—Salute—Conduct of Some of the British Officers—Arrival of Another Prize, with Four Hundred and Five Bales of Cotton, Taken by the United States Steamer De Soto—Quantity of Cotton Now in Key West—Condemnation of the Schooner Andromeda—Non-Arrival of the Bark Ethan Allen—Changes in the Squadron—Matters in Key West, &c.

Her Majesty's steam sloop-of-war Rinaldo arrived here this morning. She saluted the flag, on anchoring, with twenty-one guns, which was returned by the frigate St. Lawrence. She afterwards saluted the Flag Officer, which salute was also returned by the St. Lawrence.

Some of the officers of the Landrail are making themselves obnoxious by using coarse and ungentlemanly language towards the government of the United States, and if they are not careful they will be treated as they were in New Orleans—*i. e.*, kicked out.

We have this morning the arrival of a schooner loaded with four hundred and five bales of cotton—a prize to the United States steamer De Soto. She had escaped from Sabine Pass, and was under English colors, whitewashed, no doubt. This arrival swells the amount of cotton now here to about the following figure, all of which will be shipped North:—

	Bales.
Schooner Andromeda	400
Schooner Bulgorry	216
Schooner Venice	220
Schooner Uncle Mose	119
Arrived this morning	405
Total	1,450

The cotton, at present prices, is worth about two hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The schooner Andromeda was yesterday condemned by Judge Marvin, but her case was appealed to the Supreme Court. This appeal will not affect the sale, however.

We are becoming uneasy as to the whereabouts of the bark Ethan Allen. She was relieved at Tampa by the Sagamore and had orders to report here, but as yet has not arrived, although out sixteen days. No cause can be assigned for the delay.

Dr. Horner, United States Navy, arrived in the Connecticut and joins the San Jacinto as Fleet Surgeon of this division of the squadron. Dr. Wheelwright, late of the San Jacinto, left this morning in the Connecticut, to take charge of the naval hospital at Pilot Town, South west Pass of the Mississippi river.

Everything is going on well at Key West. Our machine shop is completed, and in active operation; and the coal shed is fast reaching the finishing point. It appears a pity that a handsome building, and most expensive one, should be used for storing coal, in a climate where it is not required to be under cover. This building should have been the machine shop, for there is room enough in it for blacksmith and machine shop, boiler shop and foundry also. It is not too late now to make the change, and the bureau having charge of such matters should make the change before it is too late.

The weather is now warm at Key West, the thermometer marking day after day eighty-six degrees. Still we have fine breezes, which makes it very pleasant when out of the sun. The sanitary condition of the island continues excellent; nothing could be better, and we hope, now that half the summer has passed, that our present good health will continue.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Our Naval Correspondence.

TAMPA BAY, Fla., July 3, 1862.

Attack on Tampa—The United States Gunboat Sagamore Shells the Town—Barbarity of the Rebel Guerillas, &c.

Forty men and five officers from the United States bark Ethan Allen went on board the United States gunboat Sagamore for the purpose of making an attack upon the town of Tampa, at the head of Tampa Bay, Fla., on the morning of June 30, 1862. The bark Ethan Allen could not get up to the town on account of drawing too much water, and was, therefore, left behind at Egmont Key, where she could command the entrance to the harbor. The gunboat Sagamore was safely piloted up the crooked channel of Tampa Bay for a distance of twenty-five miles. The steamer came to anchor about two miles off the town and at about the same distance from the three small rebel batteries erected in defence of the town, and supposed to contain about two guns each.

Several officers went ashore under a flag of truce, and an officer of the Sagamore demanded the surrender of the town. To this demand the reply was given, "We have no such word in our book as surrender. Tell your commanders that Captain Pierson says so." With this reply the rebels retired and gave three or four terrific yells, while the officers returned to their ship. Some little delay was occasioned, and time was also given the inhabitants to get out of the town. The Sagamore commenced throwing shells at six P. M. at the batteries on shore. The distance was so great that only a few of the twenty or thirty shells fired during the afternoon reached the battery. Two shells exploded in the town, which almost surrounded the battery except on its front. The rebels fired about twenty times at the gunboat, with solid shot from long thirty-twos, but all of their shots fell short. The firing on both sides ceased at sundown. On the morning of the next day, July 1, the Sagamore approached some two or three hundred yards nearer the town, by steaming through mud two feet deep, and again opened upon the battery. The second shot fired was a direct line shot, and struck directly in the battery and silenced it, the rebels taking refuge behind the large white oaks that stood near, and most of them fled to the woods for a more secure place of refuge soon after. There were some thirty shells fired during the day, a few of them exploding in the middle of the town. Finding it was impossible to get near enough to the town to protect the boats that were intended to land and seize the ammunition, the Sagamore was obliged to retire without effecting the object for which she came. Some rebels hoisted a rebel flag on a flagstaff near the shore after the Sagamore had stopped firing. Three shells were fired at them, but they fled into the woods. Some of the rebels would dodge behind the trees when the shells were fired, and after they had exploded would come out again, evidently much pleased at the exhibition of fireworks. There was a company of about one hundred rebels at Tampa during the bombardment. They are a guerilla band, and style themselves the "Beauregard Rangers." They wander over the State of Florida waiting for a chance to fire upon some of the boats that go ashore from the blockading vessels after water and provisions. They lay in ambush a few weeks since and fired upon a boat from the United States bark King Fisher, at St. Marks, killing two men and taking two officers and the boat's crew prisoners. Shortly after they lay in ambush near Apalachicola, and fired upon a boat from the United States gunboat Sagamore, severely wounding two men belonging to that gunboat. It was probably the same party that fired upon a boat that went ashore at Mosquito Inlet on the eastern coast of Florida, killing five or six men. It is to be hoped they will meet their just deserts.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 345—July 23, 1862.

70, 41, 45, 51, 13, 66, 4, 23, 54, 46, 49, 30.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 346—July 23, 1862.

23, 3, 7, 37, 76, 6, 44, 41, 43, 73, 67, 56, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 291—July 23, 1862.

6, 28, 35, 55, 24, 3, 68, 67, 41, 77, 69, 11, 17.

DELAWARE, CLASS 292—July 23, 1862.

7, 3, 52, 74, 13, 68, 9, 37, 64, 27, 45, 5.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 293—July 23, 1862.

65, 20, 46, 67, 55, 30, 44, 2, 8, 4, 57, 15.

DELAWARE, CLASS 294—July 23, 1862.

7, 49, 15, 51, 31, 19, 72, 67, 68, 73, 27, 1, 65.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

NEWS FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Seizure of Citizens of Fredericksburg as Hostages for Captured Union Men—Skirmish with the Enemy—Our Troops in Pursuit of the Rebels—Another Stringent Order from Gen. Pope, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1862.

The following despatch is received from the HERALD correspondent at Fredericksburg:—

FREDERICKSBURG, July 23, 1862.

Pursuant to an order of General Pope, Captain Chandler, of General King's staff, arrested last night four of the most influential citizens of Fredericksburg—Messrs. Knox, Barton, Gill and Dilford—to be held as hostages for the release of certain Union men carried off by the rebels last spring. The parties were taken from their beds late at night and sent to Washington this morning, in charge of General King's aid-de-camp, Captain Bernard.

There are now a large number of individuals visiting their families here on furloughs from the rebel army, and plans are being arranged for their capture to-night.

Day before yesterday the Third Indiana cavalry met with the enemy several miles from here, on the Richmond telegraph road, leaving one killed and six prisoners. Two companies of the Brooklyn Fourteenth and a squadron of the Harris Light Cavalry are in pursuit of the enemy.

Order for the Arrest of all Disloyal Citizens.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 11.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1862.

Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach in their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted to the South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines or at any point in the rear, they will be considered spies and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person, having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified, shall be found to have violated it he shall be shot and his property seized and applied to the public use. All communication with any person whatever living within the lines of the enemy is positively prohibited, except through the military authorities and in the manner specified by military law, and any person concerned in writing or in carrying letters or messages in any other way will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the United States army.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL POPE.

GEORGE RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

The Seizure of Horses, Mules and Stores Ordered.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1862.

Major General Pope has issued orders to the different generals commanding divisions in his army corps, requiring them to seize all horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpepper county, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information furnished. Highest price for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, Equal to the best made. BALCH'S, 223 Greenwich street, corner of Barclay.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.—The Best in the city, at Wood's Gallery, 208 Bowery, New York.

Great Victory.—Another Turtle this day by P. Bayard, 13 Park row. SCOTT & BRITTAN.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world (instantaneous, harmless and reliable). Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Beautiful Complexion.—Phalon's Snow White Oriental Cream removes Tan, Freckles, &c., and preserves and beautifies the complexion. For sale by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Ladies using this delightful article will have no other. All druggists.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey street, ...

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss Institute.—...

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cures the very worst form of Scrofula, obstinate Eruptions and old Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York, since 1834.

Married.

GILLIGAN—SHERIDAN.—On Tuesday, July 22, by the Rev. W. H. Lowrey, Mr. THOMAS GILLIGAN to ... SHERIDAN, fifth daughter of Dr. Sheridan, ...

KILLEN—KELLEY.—On Tuesday, July ..., L. I., by the Rev. G. Talmage, Mr. ... to SARAH M. KELLEY.

LORTON—BRIGGS.—On Wednesday ..., the Rev. Dr. Burchard, WILLIAM B. L... daughter of William H. Briggs, Esq. ...

FAYRES—MITCHELL.—On Monday ..., the Rev. J. B. Hagany, WM. P. FAYRES, ..., youngest daughter ... Mitchell, Esq., of Delaware.

ZANDT—KENNEDY.—At Plainfield, N. ..., July 17, THEODORE A. VAN ZANDT, Esq., ... Miss MARY KENNEDY.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—At Greenwich, Conn., ..., JAMES H., son of Catharine E. and ... Armstrong, in the 26th year of his age.

ALEXANDER.—On Wednesday, July 23, ..., daughter of Robert and Ellen Alexander, ... months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the ... parents, 577 Tenth avenue, this (Thursday) ... at one o'clock.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on ..., Mrs. JULIA ANN BENNETT, aged 33 years ...

The funeral will take place at the ... brother-in-law, Mr. George Husted, No. ... street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at ... friends of the family are respectfully in...

CAWOOD.—Suddenly, at her residence ..., 23, BEATA, widow of the late Thomas ..., Allerton, England, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the ... brother, Geo. Johnson, No. 56 West ... this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, ... invitation. Her remains will be taken ... interment.

California papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Tuesday morning, July ..., CATHARINE, beloved wife of ... the 25th year of her age.

...

CARR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, ..., CHARLES U. CARR, Fifth regiment New ..., aged 25 years.

...

Orange county and New Hampshire ...

COLLINS.—On Tuesday, July 22, of ..., COLLINS, aged 51 years.

...

COCKS.—On one of the group of ... Islands, East Indies, on Friday, Feb... tery, Captain CHARLES HUMPHREY COCKS ...

Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

CURRY.—On Wednesday, July 23, ... beloved son of Peter and Ellen Curry, ... months and 11 days.

...

CURRIE.—On Tuesday, July 22, after ... illness, which he bore with Christian ... resignation, MICHAEL COLLINS, in the 51st ...

...

CROTTERS.—On Wednesday, July 23 ...

... severe illness, JOHN CHEEVERS, second son of ... Ellen Cheevers, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the ... parents, No. 247 West Forty-fifth street, ... afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains ... Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FLYNN.—On Wednesday, July 23, MARY FLYNN, ... daughter of Michael and Eliza Flynn, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Oh! dear, sweet child, we have to part, ...
It breaks the cords around my heart;
But up in Heaven we hope to meet,
And sit with you at Jesus' feet.

The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 153 East Thirty-second street.

HEARN.—On Tuesday, July 22, THOMAS ..., only son of John and Francis Hearn, aged 11 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 142 East Twenty-fifth street, near Second avenue.

HANLAN.—On Tuesday, July 22, ELIZA, the beloved wife of Edward Hanlan, in the 70th year of her age, a native of the parish of Maryborough, Queen's county, Ireland.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. ... street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

MIXON.—On Friday, June 27, of typhoid fever, MYERS MIXON, of Oyster Bay, L. I., aged 21 years, member of the Fifth regiment New York Volunteers (Duryee's Zouaves).

Was buried at Savage's Station, Virginia.

NOLAN.—SARAH NOLAN, the beloved wife of ... Nolan, a native of Enniscorthy, county Wexford, Ireland.

The friends of the family and the members of the Barrey Benevolent Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, ... street, on Friday afternoon, at ... o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PARSON.—On Wednesday, July 23, JAMES, ... of Alexander and Margaret Parson, aged ... years and ... days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past ... o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. ..., without further notice.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, July 23, W. J..., son of ... and Ann Roddy, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Prospect street and ..., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at ... o'clock.

WARREN.—On Tuesday, July 22, WILLIAM ..., 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at ... o'clock, from 112 Raymond street, Brooklyn.

WILSON.—On Wednesday, July 23, after a ... illness, ISABEL, wife of David C. Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, 241 West Sixteenth street, on Friday afternoon, at ... o'clock, without further notice.

WELLS.—On Monday, July 21, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. F. C. Wemyss, LAURA C..., daughter of Wm. H. and Charlotte C. Wells, aged ... and 5 days.

Interred at Cypress Hills.

WITHAUS.—On Monday, July 21, MARY ..., widow of I. D. Withaus, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, R. A. and G. H. Withaus, and ... F. C. C. Schack, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at ... o'clock precisely, from the residence of her son, R. A. Withaus, No. 21 West Thirty-fourth street, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT $3, $3 50, $4 AND $4 50, SHOES AND GAITERS at JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. ...

ALL DISEASES OF THE FEET SKILFULLY AND successfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, 212 Broadway.

AT GIMBREDE'S $1 ALBUMS (FIFTY PICTURES) Retailed at $1. Wedding Cards, Note Paper, Monograms, in perfect taste.

ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS UNDER GENERALS McClellan and Pope, in Virginia, or in any other camp, should be sent by the Harnden Express, 74 Broadway, at half rates.

A GRAND REOPENING OF M'AULIFFE'S ... Wine and Ale Vaults. A free dejeuner ... to which his friends and the public are invited.

BUNTING AND SILK FLAGS, ALL SIZES, ... Also Poles, Eagles, silk Balls, Ornaments, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, ...

CRUTCHES AND CANES FOR THE MILLION ... manufacturer's, C. FENNELL, No. 3 ...

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

"DOCTOR, WHAT DOES AIL ME?" Ah, this is the great question which ...

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION. THURSDAY, July 24, at 3 o'clock—Purse and stake $200. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
E. McLaughlin, names bay g. .... Lady.
Owner, names s. g. .... Henera. Halleck.
Owner, names blk. g. .... Honest Whit.
Good day and good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION. FRIDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock—Purse $100. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, carrying 1b. Pifer weight.
D. Pifer, names b. m. .... Kitty Wink.
H. Woodruff, names b. m. .... Lady Suffolk.
D. Tallman, names blk. g. .... Memnon.
D. Mace, names b. m. .... Lady Sherman.
Good day and good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A TIP TOP MILL HORSE FOR SALE—A DEAD bargain. Call early if you want to secure him, at 110 East Twenty-third street, rear shop, where he can be seen at work.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG SORREL HORSE, FIFTEEN hands high; warranted sound and gentle; has been used only under the saddle, but will do very well in harness. Can be seen every evening this or next week. Address K., box 1,131 Post office.

A NUMBER OF NEAT BUSINESS WAGONS OF every style constantly on hand; also, some second hand Wagons in good order cheap. STEWART'S wagon factory, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

CARRIAGES AND LIGHT WAGONS. A fine assortment of superior make and finish, for sale at MINER & STEVENS', 72, 74 and 76 Walker street, first door east of Broadway.

CARRIAGES—TWO HUNDRED LIGHT FAMILY Rockaways, top and open Buggies, hotel, depot and railroad wagons; grocers' and Business Wagons, fifty Horses and one hundred sets of Harness for sale, at 10 Stevens street and 138 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

CARRIAGES—A SECOND HAND DOCTOR'S PHAEton, a strong leather top Wagon, a very light leather top Buggy and 3 light road Wagons, very little used; one light two seat Phaeton, &c., at SNYDERS & SMITH'S, 93 Eldridge street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HAMILTONIAN MARE, 7 years old, dark bay, black legs, stands 15 hands 3 inches high; is a superior roadster, and warranted sound and kind in every particular. Also a Boston built Goddard style top Buggy, almost new, and in perfect order. Can be seen at Cunningham's stable, 115 Harrison street.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, WARranted sound, kind and gentle, and can trot a mile in 3 minutes; is also an excellent pole horse; together with a splendid shifting top Wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Duser; also a three quarter seat light road Wagon, by same maker, with Harness by Lowden; but little used; will be sold separate or together. Address Establishment, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, SOUND AND kind, free from all tricks or vices; suitable for any business. Price $85. Also Wagon and Harness. Apply at 90 Christopher street, near Fourth.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE HORSE; HE is a dapple gray, over 16 hands high; would exchange him for a lower priced horse. Also one handsome Pony for children; price $45. Also one sorrel Horse; great style in action; price $140. To be seen at the carpenter's shop, 16 Greenwich avenue.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 21 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, desirable Rooms, en suite or single, with Board. References exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND Bedroom on second floor; also a Room and Bedroom on third floor to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen. Apply at 101 East Fourteenth street.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN FAMILY, occupying a first class house at 20 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, would let a few elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken. References exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with or without Board, for one or two single gentlemen, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 117 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, IN ONE OF THE coolest locations in this city; pleasant rooms, best of Board from $3 50 to $4. Apply at 61 Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue.

AT 26 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR BROADway, Board. A very pleasant moderate priced front Room, for a gentleman and wife. Also a Bedroom, suitable for a single gentleman. A first class house, and a most desirable location.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor; also a single Room, with or without full or partial Board. Apply at 38 West Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, nearly opposite Union square.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain a pleasant Room on second floor, with Board, on very reasonable terms. The house contains the improvements, and is neat, quiet and comfortable. A small Room for a single person at $3 per week. Apply at 251 East Twentieth street, near Second avenue.

A HOTEL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, 200 AND 202 WILliam, corner of Frankfort street, one block east of City Hall; neatly furnished, light airy Rooms; 25 cents per day, $2 per week. House open all night.

AT 122 NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway, a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board. The house contains the modern improvements.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST CLASS house (23 West Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues), will let a handsomely furnished front Room and Bedroom, communicating, if desired. Also two nice single Rooms, at moderate prices.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE AND ONE CHILD, wishes good Board in a desirable locality; West Fourteenth street preferred, with no other boarders. A private family or widow owning house, preferred. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., J. Lawrence, Herald office.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A BEAUtifully furnished Room, on the second floor, with full Board for the lady; hot and cold water in the room; furniture new; bath, gas and closets. Call at 16 West Nineteenth street. Mrs. P.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN A QUIET, REspectable family, where the comforts of a social home may be found, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fifth streets, east side, and in the vicinity of Lexington avenue preferred. Address, giving particulars, J. M. D., station F New York Post office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A FURNISHED ROOM, with Meals on Sunday only, not to exceed $3 per week, [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH Board, for two gentlemen, in a private family (German preferred). Location not above Fourteenth street. Address, stating terms, &c., K. R., box 242 Herald office.

26 GREENE STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen only. Rooms at $1 to $2 per week. Also similar Rooms and Rooms for housekeeping at No. 1 Monroe street, corner of Catharine.

79 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET—HOUSE DELIGHTfully situated, near Union square; a Suit of Rooms, well furnished, on second floor, to let, with Board, suitable for a family; also a few single Rooms for gentlemen. Dinner at half past five. References exchanged.

93 GREENE STREET, ABOVE SPRING, ALSTON House.—Elegantly furnished suits of Rooms; gas, Croton and every convenience for housekeeping economically, particularly suitable for small, respectable families; rent low.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET IS NOW OPENED AS A private family hotel, for the reception of single gentlemen and small families tired of boarding; parties desirous of housekeeping can find every convenience in the above establishment. Meals furnished if desired.

156 PRINCE STREET, ST. CLAIR HOUSE.—ELEgantly furnished Rooms, with Bedrooms attached, with all the conveniences for housekeeping complete, including gas and Croton water, to let to respectable families or single gentlemen.

210 ELM STREET, NEAR SPRING.—FURNISHED Apartments at low rents, with every convenience for housekeeping; best bedding and linen, furniture and cooking utensils; gas and Croton.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOWLER HOUSE—AT GLENEIDA LAKE, CARMEL, N. Y., 1,000 feet higher than the Hudson River, 50 miles from New York by Harlem Railroad to Croton Falls, 30 minutes by stage, 14 lakes near, house finely shaded, large flower garden, fine rambles and drives, good bathing, rowing and fishing. A few good Rooms, on first and second floors, suitable for families, not engaged. Reference—J. T. Brownell, with Brooks Bros., Broadway, corner Grand street. EDWIN FOWLER, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, PLEASANTLY situated near bay and ocean, 45 miles from New York, via Long Island Railroad. Families or gentlemen desiring good Rooms, please apply to AMOS R. STELLENWERF.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH county, N. J. The Metropolitan Hotel now open. Address J. H. & T. W. COOPER, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This select family Hotel will be kept open until October. Two choice Suits of family Rooms still disengaged, and may be secured for the season. Boats leave pier No. 2 North river at 7:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 6 o'clock P. M.; from Dey street at 8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time thirty-five minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

WESTERN HOUSE, TOTTENVILLE, S. I.—ADJAcent to the celebrated Prince's Bay fishing grounds. This House has been newly built, and is now open for the accommodation of Country Boarders; few minutes' walk from the terminus of the Staten Island Railroad and steamboat landing. EDWARD R. MURPHY, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW TEACHERS, WISHING TO ENJOY A COUNtry home during vacation, can find pleasant accommodations at the quiet village of Milton, on the Hudson, noted for its rural surroundings. For particulars apply at 147 West Thirty-eighth street, or address Mrs. H. De Garmo, Milton, Ulster county, N. Y.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL st., issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world through Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM OFFICE.—ARrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions and recruiting Expenses. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, 39 Nassau street, N. Y., opposite Post office.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, 347 Broadway, corner Murray street. 76 Wall, corner Pearl street.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY and Pensions collected and paid, and money advanced on good claims, by COLLINS & HUGHES, 14 Nassau street, near the Post office.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER COIN BOUGHT AT the highest rates by JOHN HOOPE, Banker, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers street.

ARREARS OF PAY DUE THE WIDOWS OF OFFIcers, the $100 bounty, pensions, prize money, pay rolls, and all other claims promptly collected or cashed by Messrs. J. D. MORGAN & CO., Army and Navy Bankers, 229 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY and Pensions collected and paid, and money advanced on good Claims, by COLLINS & HUGHES, 14 Nassau street, near the Post office.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND THE FIRST issue of United States demand notes bought at the highest premium by F. P. JAMES & CO., 45 Wall street.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau streets, New York.

DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE BOARD of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, payable on demand. THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INsurance Company, No. 1 Pine street—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable on demand. JOHN H. SMITH, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER FOURTEENTH street and Eighth avenue.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before August 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. Richard H. Bull, Secretary.

NEW YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, 234 South street, N. Y., July 23, 1862.—A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable on demand. B. V. MASON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING ANY IMPORTANT amount of Demand Treasury Notes, old issue, desirous of selling or negotiating the same, are invited to address, by letter only, mentioning the sum to be considered and the price asked, Samuel Evans, care 274 Astor House.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMpany.—New York, July 16, 1862.—The directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY, PROMPTLY procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 [illegible]

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

A BUTCHER'S SHOP FOR SALE—ON THE BEST avenue, on the west side, with Lease, Fixtures, Horse and butcher's Cart, Harness, &c. It is a tip top stand, doing a fine business, and is a rare chance for a good man. Will be sold cheap, the owner retiring from business. J. R. EDWARDS, 377 West Twenty-third street.

A FIRST CLASS PUBLIC HOUSE FOR SALE—NOW doing a good business; has a splendid bar room, sitting and club rooms, and billiard saloon, 4 tables; splendid lodge rooms, occupied every night by Free Masons and Odd Fellows' Lodges. W. H. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE—LOCATED IN a good business place and doing a good business; will be sold at a sacrifice; this is a rare chance for some one. W. H. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

A HOTEL AND DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—THE whole or half interest, located on a great thoroughfare and one of the best locations down town; will be sold on favorable terms in consequence of the ill health of the junior partner. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS, WELL LOCATED DOWN town, for sale; carried on by present owners a number of years; profits large; connected with the shipping; cash trade, with no credit. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

A HANDSOME GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, Stock, Fixtures and Good Will for sale cheap, as the proprietor is going West. Best location in the ward. Inquire at 73 Mulberry street.

BAKERY FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY FITTED UP and well located, doing a good business; will be sold reasonably, either with or without Horse and Wagon. A good chance for a party with small means. Apply at 411 Fulton avenue, between Carlton avenue and Adelphi street, Brooklyn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A BUSINESS OF $8 to $10 per day. Will be sold cheap for cash, as the proprietor is advised by his physician to go in the country. For full particulars address R. P., druggist, station C, New York city.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—PRICE $220, COST $320; would be exchanged for other property at a bargain. Apply at store corner Fourth avenue and Fifty-third street, between twelve and one o'clock, or of G. G. WILLIAMS, 270 Broadway, between ten and three o'clock.

FOR SALE—A CARPENTER'S SHOP AND HOUSE, with a good jobbing trade; will be sold very cheap on account of sickness of the owner. Inquire at carpenter shop on Fulton avenue, near Reed avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBING SHOP, together with horse, wagon, harness, stock, fixtures, good will, &c. Place well established and doing a good business; will be sold for $675; stock worth the amount. To a person desirous of entering into this business, this is an opportunity seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Plumbing, box 107 Herald office.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, AT A PRICE to suit the times, one of the best and most prominent corner Liquor Stores in the Seventeenth ward. An enterprising young man can make this one of the best paying stores in the ward. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, 63 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A DRINKING SALOON and Restaurant, located down town, now doing a good paying business. The best of reasons given for selling. For particulars apply to L. MACKEY, 134 Duane street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CONFECtionery and Soda Water Store, the present owner leaving on account of ill health. Apply at 336 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A [illegible]

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS OR PERsons desiring Country Residences. The subscriber offers for sale his Country Residence, recently surveyed and laid out so that it can be divided into three distinct parcels, each having a water front and most splendid building sites. The property consists of 300 acres, a fine, stylish old mansion in a lawn of fourteen acres of lofty shade trees, native and imported, innumerable and of great variety; a garden tastefully designed and stocked with fruits and flowers; outbuildings, including farm house, yachtman's cottage, "fronting on a fine harbor," and a bowling alley. The situation has unequalled advantages for either a private residence or for speculation; having a bold shore on the Sound a mile in extent, two sides belted by creek and inlet, one side by the main road; the lands tracing the rivers gently slope either way, so that every building site commands fine views of the Sound and surrounding country. Two-thirds of the sites can have water fronts. The place is perfectly healthy, water excellent, and air invigorating. Distance from the city 18 miles by New Haven Railroad; business men can reach the city from this place in less time than from Harlem by the avenue cars. Persons desirous of avoiding city taxes, the dangers and detentions in crossing the rivers, will do well to give this advertisement their early attention. No estate of equal size within one hundred miles of New York combines the diversified advantages and regal elegance of this old residence in every particular and all its appointments. The present distance to railroad stations two miles. When "Chatsworth" is made a station, now in contemplation (depot already built), the distance will be only half a mile. Apply on the premises, to E. K. COLLINS, or to him at the office of J. S. Caldwell, 24 Pine street.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—THE ADvertiser will exchange a fine country seat on Staten Island (fifteen acres), worth $10,000, for a factory in the neighborhood of New York. Address, giving particulars, M. D. B., Herald office.

A PERSON OWNING A LARGE QUANTITY OF lands in the oil region of Western Virginia, having to pay a considerable amount for back taxes, and who believes that the irresistible march of events evidently tends to enhance the value of such property at no distant day, would like to negotiate the sale of a part of his interest at the present reduced valuation. Address Speculation, Herald office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property, with 19 acres of land, pleasantly situated in Westchester county, 21 miles by railroad, two miles from the depot. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM EPPS Ed, Neptune Iron Works, foot of Eighth street, East river.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—TWO THOUSAND ACRES of choice Wisconsin Lands, selected for farming and lumbering, well located, worth $15,000, will be exchanged for a country seat, within one hour's ride of New York. T. H. CHASE, 111 Fulton street.

EXCHANGE FOR A BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER has several city and Brooklyn Lots, and several parcels of Land in this State and the West, all free and clear, which he will exchange for any respectable business, giving an advantageous bargain to the purchaser; no brokers treated with; principals only will please state business or stock proposed, and where an interview may be had, to W. J. H., box 4,528 New York Post office.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, RESIDENCES (SOME REmarkably cheap), and every variety of real estate for sale, exchange and to let on most liberal terms. Sales and negotiations of all the different kinds of business done, &c. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Sound, 25 miles from the city, 12 minutes' ride from Rye depot, New Haven Railroad, half a mile from steamboat landing; a well built house, barn, stables and other outbuildings, in excellent condition; also gardener's cottage and bath house, beautifully situated on a point of land, consisting of 32 acres, with water front three-quarters of a mile; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn, trees, gardens, and pebble walks; fine bathing, fishing and boating. Will sell [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory Administrator's sale of
MANHATTAN GASLIGHT
AND OTHER STOCKS, AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JULY 24
At 12½ o'clock P. M.,
AT THE STOCK SALESROOM,
52 WILLIAM STREET,

200 shares Manhattan Gaslight Co.	$30 each.
76 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.	100 each.

The above to be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, to close the estate of Nathaniel Wright, deceased. By order of
O. WATSON CHILD, Esq., Administrator.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell this day (Thursday), July 24, at 12½ o'clock,
At the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William street,

60 shares Ex. Ins. Co. ...$30	21 shs Brevoort Ins. Co. $50
29 N. Y. & N. H. RR (gen.) 100	20 American Ex. Bank 100
20 Washington Ins. Co. ... 50	25 Amer. Telegraph Co. 100
30 Gallatin Ins. Co. ... 50	40 Pacific Bank ... 50
40 Brooklyn Central RR. 50	20 Resolute Ins. Co. ... 100
5 Bull's Head Bank ... 25	20 National Ins. Co. ... 37½
15 Continental Ins. Co. ... 100	50 Fulton Ins. Co. ... 25
5 Col. Marine Ins. Co. ... 100	15 Westchester City Fire Ins 50
10 St. Nicholas Bank ... 100	50 U. States Fire Ins. Co 25

$5,000 Sacramento City and County Six per cent Bonds.
$7,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$6,000 Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Free Land Bonds.
$1,000 Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad first mortgage Seven per cent Bonds.

20 shs Beekman Ins. Co. $21	15 shs Great Western Ins. $57
30 Bk of Commonwealth 100	50 Importers' & Trad. Bk. 100

A. M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MAGNIFICENT Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Statuary, Paintings and many rare and elegant works of Art, at public auction, this (Thursday), July 24, at 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood and black walnut Parlor, Chamber and oak Dining Room Furniture; Etageres, Bookcase, Centre Tables, rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Ornaments, Clocks, Lace Curtains, Shades, Stair Carpets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Mirrors, Sofas, Rockers, Toilet Sets, Easy Chairs, Extension Tables; elegant assortment of Ruby and Crystal Glass Ware, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, China Tea Sets, Statuary, &c. Also an assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all purchasers. House to let at low rent; possession immediately. Inquire of the auctioneer.

A. E. ROTH, AUCTIONEER.
An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers and the trade.
The property of a family giving up housekeeping, No. 119 Clinton place (West Eighth street), a few doors from Sixth avenue, will be sold at public auction this day, July 24, at 10½ o'clock precisely, consisting of handsome Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; elegant Parlor Furniture, in suits, covered in rich satin brocatel and reps; rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Etageres, Turkish Lounges and Chairs to match; Lace Curtains, Pier and Oval Mirrors, rich China Vases, elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Beds, &c. Sale positive. All the goods must be removed twenty-four hours after the sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. D. CAULKINS, AUCTIONEER. Extra large sale of magnificent Household Furniture.—Thursday, July 24, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the contents of the large five story residence, No. 218 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue, consisting of elegant Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, large Pier and Mantel ...

SALES AT AUCTION.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKAGE
AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
ON FRIDAYS,
BY CHARLES C. WARREN,
NO. 22 CORTLANDT STREET.
THE SALE OF FRIDAY, JULY 25, WILL INCLUDE
A LARGE QUANTITY of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CITY RETAIL TRADE.
FOUR THOUSAND PAIRS
MEN'S CANVASS ARMY FATIGUE BOOTS,
being the balance of the stock of several city and Eastern Manufacturers.

One hundred cases
WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PEGGED BOOTS AND BALMORALS,
Of Calf, Kip, Goat, Kid, Grain and split.

ONE HUNDRED CASES
WOMEN'S AND MISSES CITY MADE,
Copper nailed Boots and Balmorals, in great variety of style.

A very choice selection of
WOMEN'S SILK GORE CONGRESS GAITERS,
Sewed Balmorals, Slippers and other popular styles.

Two hundred cases
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' THICK AND GRAIN BOOTS.

Two hundred cases
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' KIP BOOTS.

Four hundred cases
MEN'S CALF BOOTS.
Embracing every grade and style, with and without tap soles.

One hundred cases
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BALMORALS,
With and without tap soles.

One hundred cases
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' KIP BROGANS.

A full assortment of
MEN'S GRAIN CAVALRY BOOTS,
EXTRA HEAVY BALMORALS,
and other goods adapted to army purposes.

THESE SALES WILL BE CONTINUED REGULARLY
ON FRIDAYS, WITHOUT INTERRUPTION,
DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR,
AND MY ARRANGEMENTS WILL ENABLE ME
TO OFFER EACH WEEK
AN ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES
WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS
FROM EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY.
AND ALSO FOR PARTIES LOOKING FOR GOODS
ADAPTED TO THE MARKETS OF THE
WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALE OF
FIVE THOUSAND PACKAGES BOOTS AND SHOES
Will be held on Friday, August 22, at 10½ o'clock.
CHARLES C. WARREN,
Auction and Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
No. 22 Cortlandt street.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG BACHELOR IN THE ARMY, REALIZING ...

THE REBELLION.

A FEW MORE RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN WANTED, to complete a company to be attached to Spinola's Empire brigade. Pay from $13 to $23 per month; $... bounty in advance, and $75 when discharged. A few non-commissioned officers' posts vacant. Those who wish them will have to apply early to Lieutenant FIELD, No. 1 Whitehall st., New York, and 77 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

COMPANY B.
THURLOW WEED GUARD, COL. OLMSTEAD.
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
30 recruits wanted for the above company; $25 paid in cash as soon as mustered into the service; $40 before leaving the State; $75 when honorably discharged; families provided with relief tickets at once; good quarters, rations and uniforms furnished upon signing the roll. Any additional bounties that may hereafter be given parties now enlisting will be entitled to. The officers of this company are men of experience, have seen service, and intend to have their company second to none in the service. So apply soon to
Capt. CALEB D. WEEKS, Recruiting Officer,
334 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-eighth street.
First Lieutenant—J. H. Slipper.
Second Lieutenant—T. S. Lockwood.
Recruiting office 300 Hudson street, corner Canal.

EMPIRE BRIGADE.—CAPTAIN MICHAEL MURPHY, so well known in military circles, intends mustering his company into the United States service on Friday, the 25th inst., so as give them the $50 State bounty; they will also get $13 pay in advance, and when mustered into service $25 out of the $100 bounty for service in the United States army. Call and see the Captain, at 75 Division st., and he will bring you immediately to White street, get you mustered into service, give you the proper documents to get relief for your families. No cripples need apply, as Dr. ... is in attendance. The mustering officer lately appointed (Lieutenant Kenaston) is always on hand, and his gentlemanly deportment and business like habits are the admiration of every soldier.
MICHAEL MURPHY,
Captain Co. C, Third regiment Empire Brigade.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS,
COLONEL WM. GURNEY.
This regiment is now organizing for three years or the war.
The regimental headquarters are established at Mozart Hall, 614 Broadway.
Pay commences from the date of enlistment.
The men are furnished with
CLOTHING,
RATIONS
AND QUARTERS,
AT CAMP WASHINGTON,
STATEN ISLAND.
A Drum Major wanted.
WM. GURNEY, Colonel Commanding.
J. C. LITTLE, Adjutant.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS, 416 BROADWAY,
(CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.)
This regiment is now being organized under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by his Excellency, Gov. E. D. Morgan, and offers to officers and men of this district (composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth wards), superior inducements. Soldiers in this regiment are assured that the committee will give their personal attention to the relief offered by the city being properly paid to the families of all who enlist here. Relief tickets up to $3 per week furnished immediately. One month's pay in advance and $75 bounty when mustered into service. Good rations and handsome uniforms supplied at once. A handsome camp on Staten Island. Officers desiring to raise companies or detachments in this Senatorial district will apply at once for instructions at these headquarters.
PETER McDERMOTT, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMpire Brigade, 62 White street, July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment, for officers, still open. The regiment is in a good way towards early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters a few good officers, who have men already enlisted or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their commands.
W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT DISTRICT, Goshen, July 14, 1862.—I beg to notify my old friends, shipmates and fellow soldiers that I am duly authorized to raise a regiment in this district, and have started fairly. Communications will reach the addressed as above or to Newburg, Orange county, N. Y.
A. VAN HORNE ELLIS,
Colonel Ninth Regiment District.

THE REBELLION.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.
$50 State bounty paid immediately to each recruit.
$13 and $11 (one month's pay) paid to each recruit as soon as the company is mustered.
$25 (one-fourth of the $100) bounty paid to each recruit upon the mustering of the regiment, to be paid before the regiment leaves for the seat of war.
Good quarters, abundant rations and handsome uniforms immediately provided.
Non-commissioned officers wanted; also a good wagoner.
Relief tickets issued for the benefit of families as soon as the recruits are sworn into service.
$100 bounty to each recruit when discharged.
Apply to ISAAC L. TAYLOR, Captain Company D, Stanton Legion, 207 West street, corner of Harrison.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
WAR. WAR. WAR.
NO. 16 GREENWICH STREET,
Company D.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. Claassen, Commanding.
Daniel C. Maynihan, First Lieutenant.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
$50 CASH TO EACH RECRUIT
JOINING MY COMMAND. Men of New York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid at once, in addition to relief tickets for families. Thus all excuses on account of family destitution will be done away with.
Also, from $13 to $23 pay in advance.
Two dollars hand money.
Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the very best material.
Forsake all! Yes, even your mothers, sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. Victory and glory await you.
E. F. DOHERTY, Captain.
First Lieutenant DANIEL C. MAYNIHAN.
Second Lieutenant J. H. GOODELL.
Recruiting office, 16 Greenwich street.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—ALL PERSONS DEsirous of serving their country, in this her hour of need, can have no better opportunity of doing so than joining the above named corps. The pay ranging from $13 to $23 per month. It requires fifty able bodied men to render the company complete. $100 bounty will be paid at the expiration of the war, and one month's pay immediately on being mustered into the service. Military headquarters, Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer streets. All applications made to Captain JAMES J. O'MALLEY, Recruiting Officer.

STANTON LEGION.
COL. WM. H. ALLEN.
Come one, come all, at your country's call.
$50 bounty from the State as soon as mustered.
A few more recruits wanted to complete company A.
One month's pay in advance when the company is mustered.
$25 advance when the regiment is mustered.
Pay from $13 to $23 per month.
Clothing, rations and uniforms furnished immediately.
Camp at New Dorp, Staten Island.
Relief tickets given to families of soldiers as soon as mustered.
$100 bounty at the expiration of term of enlistment.
Apply to Capt. W. H. JENNER, 174 Grand street.

STANTON LEGION, COLONEL ALLEN.
10 RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to fill up my company.
The new law provides that $50 BOUNTY shall be paid down to each man.
$13 BOUNTY as soon as the company is mustered in.
$25 BOUNTY as soon as the regiment is mustered in.
THE REGIMENT TO LEAVE SOON.
Land warrants and bounty after the war.
PROMOTIONS made from the RANK AND FILE.
SERGEANTS AND CORPORALS WANTED.
A FIRST LIEUTENANT WANTED AT ONCE.
Relief tickets issued to the families of the men enlisting.
Apply to Captain F. N. LE GENDRE,
Recruiting Officer,
No. 177 Grand street.
Or Central Hall, Grand street,
Or at LINDENMULLER'S,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE, THIRD EMPIRE regiment, Corcoran Zouaves, Colonel Marlot Croft.
Company I is in want of a few good men. A bounty of $25, $3 for enlistment, and $13 pay in advance, will be paid. Uniforms, rations and quarters given immediately on signing the roll. Also relief tickets for families. ...

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
Entrance on Broadway and Thirteenth street.
Doors open at half past seven; commences at eight o'clock.
CEAD MILLE FALTHA!
RECEPTION
OF
GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
OF THE
GALLANT IRISH BRIGADE,
who has just returned from the recent hard-fought fields of the York Peninsula. General Meagher will be accompanied by his Staff Officers, and in honor of the distinguished visitors the theatre will be
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED,
and the interior of the house appropriately decorated.
This (Thursday) evening, July 24,
the performances will commence with Tyrone Power's favorite Comedy, called
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore, with song and dance .... Mr. W. J. Florence
The rest of the characters by the great comedy company.
During the evening National American and Irish airs by Koppitz's superb orchestra. The whole to conclude with the overwhelmingly successful new burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO,
with all its new scenery, superb costumes, merry songs, grand dances and glorious fun. Mr. and Mrs. Florence in their great characters, Beppo and Fra Diavolo.
FRIDAY—The great burlesque and an Irish drama, in which Florence appears.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—NOTICE.—THE ladies and gentlemen connected with this establishment are requested to meet in the Green Room on Thursday next, July 24, at 10 A. M., preparatory to the opening of the house on Saturday, July 26. G. C. HOWARD, Acting Manager.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE FOR RENT—FROM Monday, July 21, for a summer season. For terms, &c., apply by letter to LAURA KEENE, 51 Bleecker street.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 BOWERY.—PERFORMers of every description wanted. Apply between 11 and 12 A. M. H. WACHTEL, Stage Manager.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE and the government tax on tickets, this company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after the 1st of August the following rates will be charged:—

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
Do. to London	85	Do. to London	38
Do. to Paris	95	Do. to Paris	45
Do. to Hamburg	90	Do. to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Steam weekly to Liverpool, touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
KANGAROO .... Saturday, July 19
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, August 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
" to London	80	" to London	34
" to Paris	85	" to Paris	38
" to Hamburg	85	" to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First cabin, 15, 17 and 21 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s.; from Queenstown, £8 0s. Tickets are sold here at the current rate of exchange, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
Walter Paton Commander,
Will be despatched
FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW YORK.
Calling at Queenstown. Saturday .... July 26
...

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
The coolest theatre in New York.
Farewell engagement of
MR. JOHN COLLINS,
The distinguished Irish comedian and vocalist.
(Prior to his departure for Europe.)
The management would respectfully announce that after a series of brilliant dramatic triumphs
FOR THE PAST SIXTEEN YEARS,
the above eminent artist is about to make a brief
PROFESSIONAL TOUR TO HIS NATIVE LAND,
Previous to which he will appear in a round of his own and the late Tyrone Power's most popular pieces.
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1862,
and every night during the week,
The great spectacular play, in three acts, of the
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN .... MR. JOHN COLLINS,
with the song of "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Sprig of Shillelagh."
Danny Mann .... Mr. W. Scallan
Hardress Cregan .... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Father Tom .... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Eily O'Connor, (the Colleen Bawn) .... Miss Emma Taylor
Annie Chute, (the Colleen Ruaud) .... Kate Denin Ryan
Sheelah .... Miss Mary Wells
This beautiful and effective play will be produced in the
SAME STYLE OF MAGNIFICENCE
which characterized its first representation at this house.
ACT I.—THE LAKE OF KILLARNEY.
ACT II.—THE WATER CAVE AND FLYING BRIDGE.
ACT III.—THE BALL ROOM.
At the close of the drama
Mr. Collins will sing the grand National anthem of "Hail to the Union, Never Dissolve It."
Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents. Secured Parquette Stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents. Commence at eight.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 24, 1862,
MRS. CECILE RUSH,
of Philadelphia, will make her first appearance in the character of Bianca, in Milman's beautiful play of
FAZIO, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE.
Third night of the new burlesque extravaganza,
KING COTTON, OR THE EXILED PRINCE.
Fanny Brown .... as .... Prince Pluribustah

ISABEL CUBAS, THE SPANISH BEAUTY,
IN A NEW DIVERTISSEMENT AND PANTOMIME,
This evening, at
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

THOMAS BAKER AND HIS ORCHESTRA
In a new programme of
PROMENADE MUSIC, THIS EVENING,
At Nixon's Cremorne Garden.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN,
PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.
OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THURSDAY, JULY 24,
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
Fourth night of the Comic Ballet entitled
ARAGONESA Y GALLEGOS,
in which the renowned Spanish danseuse,
LA SENORITA ISABEL CUBAS,
will appear, supported by Senor XIMENES and a full corps de ballet.
THOMAS BAKER AND HIS ORCHESTRA
will appear in an entire change of programme, introducing several beautiful gems from favorite operas.
Fourth appearance of those truly great pantomimists,
MONS. TOPHOFF AND MR. C. LEHMANN,
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the Queen of the Arena, will appear in several new acts.
Fourth night of the new French Ballet, introducing the well known danseuse,
COSTA THELEUR,
assisted by Mons. WIETOFF and French Corps de Ballet.
Fourth night of the laughable Pantomime of
THE CONSCRIPT,
in which Mrs. C. LEHMANN, the well known pantomimist, will make her first appearance.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
in the Equestrian School, introducing many new, novel and daring acts, by a corps of
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS AND EQUESTRIANS.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
KIRK'S GREAT MASTERPIECE,
the fight between the
MONITOR AND MERRIMAC,
received on Tuesday evening with loud bursts of applause, and pronounced by all to be the
GRANDEST SPECTACLE
ever seen in this country.
...

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

The Battles Before Richmond—Interesting Statement of Colonel Edmund C. Charles, of the Tammany Regiment—Prison Life in Richmond—How Our Wounded Prisoners Are Treated—Richmond a Grand Lazar House—The New Rebel Ram Richmond Almost Ready for Service, &c., &c., &c.

Col. Charles, of the Forty-second New York regiment, who took an active part in the late battles before Richmond, in which he was seriously wounded and subsequently reported dead, arrived in this city on the steamer Vanderbilt, from Fortress Monroe, day before yesterday, on parole. Colonel Charles was seriously wounded in the groin. On his arrival here he was removed to the City Hospital at his own request, where he is now under the care of Dr. Marco, and ministered to by his devoted wife.

The Forty-second New York regiment, which Colonel Charles so ably commanded in the late battles, was attached to Brigadier General Dana's brigade, of Sedgwick's division. Before and at the time of the battles they occupied a position in the army line of battle stretching from the York River Railroad towards the James river. For two weeks prior to the battles they occupied a line of rifle pits facing the rebel army in front of Richmond, at points in view of the enemy's line of battle. In the enemy's flanking movement on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday, in which Porter's division opposed greatly superior numbers, the brigade and division to which the Forty-second regiment belonged took no active part. They were aware that a battle was pending, but with what results they had not the slightest conception. Rumors and suspicions were rife among the troops; but nothing was said or heard that would indicate that General Porter's troops had met with disaster. On the contrary, the hilarity displayed by some of the troops seemed to betoken good news for our arms; and the regimental bands of Sumner's corps were allowed to discourse the soul-inspiring martial airs—a privilege that had been denied them for several weeks previous.

Early on Saturday morning the news of Porter's reverse was heard in and spread among the troops of Sumner's and Sedgwick's commands, immediately followed by an order to prepare to march, at the same time to keep up every appearance to blind the enemy in front that nothing remarkable was occurring. [illegible]

News from the South.

SOME OF THE LOUISIANIANS PREFER NORTHERN GOLD TO REBEL SHINPLASTERS.

A copy of the Mobile Advertiser of the 11th inst. is received. It says that "among the population of that portion of the State of Louisiana lying above and west of New Orleans there is a numerous class of persons of mixed descent, ignorant and scarcely speaking or understanding the English language. These, it may well be supposed, have little feeling in common with those who are fighting in this war. They do not understand the quarrel, &c. They would as soon have Northern gold as Confederate paper, if not a little rather, no matter for what kind of disloyal services it might be the wages. The loss of New Orleans was at first regarded as a terrible blow to the Confederate cause; but it has proved fruitful of the greatest advantages—moral and material. Its first effect has been to arouse the Southern cities. The word has gone forth, 'No more surrenders of seaport towns, except in ashes.' Butler's rule has intensified Southern hatred of Yankee rule. We mean to fight for our independence with such means as God and nature have put into our hands, just as if intervention was not out of the question of hope."

REPRISALS RECOMMENDED.

[illegible]

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

THE RECRUITING OFFICERS.

There seems to be a hitch somewhere in the working of the recruiting officers, as the difficulties which they have to encounter in procuring men for their various commands appear to be of rather an extensive nature. The manner in which volunteers are treated after their enlistment is a material point which prevents rapid recruiting. There have been no definite regulations made as yet relative to the payment of bounty money, this being one of the causes of complaint. There are plenty of men to be had who will at once enter the army could they be convinced of the certainty of procuring their bounty money after so doing. The recruiting officers complain of this, and desire that a reform should be made in this matter. Some few days ago, it will be remembered, a number of the officers met at the Astor House in order to further their interests in this connection. They will meet again, for the same purpose, in the course of a day or two. Should the bounty of fifty dollars be made certain to the recruit, [illegible]

The Bounty Question in the Baltimore Councils.

BALTIMORE, July 23, 1862.

At the City Councils this afternoon the Committee of Conference reported again the resolution rejected yesterday by the second branch, making appropriation for bounty for volunteers, when the secessionists of the second branch again rejected it. There was a considerable crowd, and much excitement. Several members were assaulted on leaving the chamber. A large force of police was present who protected the obnoxious members to their houses. But for this they would have been roughly handled. A large police force is now protecting their houses.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 49	MOON RISES .... morn	2 43
SUN SETS	7 23	HIGH WATER .... eve	6 55

Port of New York, July 23, 1862.

CLEARED.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, New Orleans—Ludlam & Heineken.
Steamship Ocean Queen, Terry, Boston—U S Quartermaster.
Ship Charter Oak, Carter, Liverpool—Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Ship Philadelphia, Poole, Liverpool—T Richardson.
Ship Neptune's Car, Reed, London—J W Elwell & Co.
Bark Huntress, Whelden, Shanghae—C B Fessenden.
Bark Norge (Nor), Wiberg, Cork—Pachire & Co.
Bark Col Adams, Hemingway, Londonderry—Metcalf & Duncan.
Bark Eradne, ——, Queenstown—Craig & Nickels.
Bark Goodspeed, Dunton, Tralee—Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Bark Federis Arca (Fr), Dasonnals, Havre—Brugiere & Thebaud.
Bark Voyager, ——, Tarragona—Gomez, Wallis & Co.

[illegible]

St Thomas, July 7—Arr brig Nantasket, Sawyer, Boston. In port 7th, brig Hancock, Gibbs, from Barbados arr 4th, for Trinidad ready.
St Jago, July 8—In port barks Morning Star, Stirling, and Malina, Bonner, for NYork ldg.
St John, NB, July 16—Arr brig Union, Davidson, NYork; schr Ellen Frances, Smith, Philadelphia; 19th, bark W E Anderson, Reed, Cardiff; schrs Harvest Queen, Grimes, Philadelphia; Ocean Wave, Lockhart; A Hastings, Chapman, and Sceptre, Hamlin, NYork. Cld 15th, brig Canton, Rolls, Philadelphia; 18th, schr Fellow Craft, Lane, do; 17th, brig Olive, Mansfield, do; schrs Hallie, Barberie, do; 19th, W Lancaster, Waycott, Baltimore.

American Ports.

BOSTON, July 23—Arr schr C M Neal, Godfrey, Philadelphia. Telegraphed, brigs C H Frost, and Mary, from Cuba; signal for two brigs. Cld Br steamship Europa, Moodie, Liverpool via Halifax; ship J Webster Clark, Copperhold, St George, NB, to load for Europe; bark Modena, Ryder, Baltimore; brig J Stevens, Hopkins, Sagua; schrs Joseph, Cobb, Barbados; W Collyer, Rayner; J W Franklin, and Emma Hotchkiss, Porter, NYork. Sld, wind NE to ENE, ship Peruvian; bark John Aviles.
BALTIMORE, July 22—Arr ships Scioto, Mack, Liverpool; Ocean Pearl, Crowell, and Premier, McGilvery, Boston; bark Agnes, Thompson, St Jago; brigs Martha Washington, Leland, Portland; Delmont Locke, Yeazie, Boston; Trenton, Atherton, Fortress Monroe; schrs Sarah Helen, Sherman, Bangor; Francisco, Kiley, Portland; Broadfield, Flake, and Arnon, Small, Boston; Ida della Torre, Jones, New York. Below, brig Billow, Cottrell, from Boston. Cld barks Selah, Nickerson, and Laconia, Bearse, Boston; schrs O M Pettit, Clark, do; V Barkelew, Congdon, Providence; Jas H Hoyt, Lyon, New Haven; Nile, Boothby, NYork.
CASTINE, July 16—Arr ship Alfred Storer, Cameron, Bristol.
ELIZABETHPORT, July 22—Cld schrs J O Waldron, Small, Dennis; Alabama, Gardner, Boston; J C Chew, Bogbee, Taunton; Congress, Darker, and New Regulus, Ball, Providence; O Smith, Barber, Pawtucket; A O Hazard, Latimer, and Malcolm, James, Hartford; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford; sloops Lady Washington, Smith, Providence; Victorine, Post, Hartford; New World, Hogan, Newport; Pocahontas, Van Wicklen, New Haven; President, Morrell, Stamford; H Maria, Weeks, Cold Spring.
FALMOUTH, July 21—Arr schr Stranger, Handy, NYork for Boston.
FALL RIVER, July 22—Arr schr M A Rowland, Elizabethport. Sld schr Reindeer, Brown, Philadelphia.
KEY WEST, July 10—Arr schr B C Scribner, Hall, Philadelphia; 11th, bark R A Allen, Patten, NYork; brigs Moonlight, Wooster, do; J M Sawyer, Bryant, Philadelphia; schrs Wm Penn, Phillips, Bangor; 14th, Young America, Lowe, Belize, Hon.

[illegible]